

Charles Stephens Meade
Horse Court, Ludgate Hill

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 300.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.]

WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION ANNUAL ASSEMBLY.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Sixteenth Annual Assembly of the "Wesleyan Methodist Association," held in Lady Lane Chapel, Leeds, August, 1851:—

A considerable number of communications having been addressed to the Assembly, requesting its judgment on the subject of "Question by Penalty," in reference to the administration of ministerial discipline, this Assembly therefore deems it proper to declare—

1. That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the law of Christian courtesy renders it incumbent upon a Minister, and a due regard to his own character ought to dispose him to explain any part of his conduct which has occasioned offence, and that may be injurious to his Ministerial usefulness.

2. That, although this Assembly is of opinion that, in the exercise of discipline, there should be no departure from the principles inculcated in the Holy Scriptures, and is decidedly opposed to the infliction of any penalty or punishment upon an accused or suspected person, when no evidence has been openly adduced in the presence of the accused, if he will attend, nor until he has had a full opportunity of self defence, and a calm and patient hearing; yet it is the judgment of this Assembly, after very mature deliberation, that the interests of morality, truth, and righteousness, and the welfare of the Churches, may, in some cases, justify a Church, or the Representatives of Churches, in expecting a Minister to afford explanation of such parts of his conduct as may appear to be objectionable. In the judgment of this Assembly, however, it would be most unjustly and authoritatively to interrogate a Minister, when evidence implicatory of either his official or moral conduct has not been openly adduced; and that to require answers to interrogatories so proposed, and to impose punishment in such cases, merely for refusing to answer, is entirely at variance with the practice of the Connexion, and the principles of our Constitution. This Assembly is also of opinion that expulsion ought not to be inflicted without acceding the right of the accused party to a formal trial. Moreover, the law of our Lord Jesus Christ, Matt. xviii. 15-17, ought to be strictly observed in every case to which it is applicable.

3. That this Assembly deeply deplores the agitation which has been produced in several circuits on the subject before referred to, and deems it expedient to declare, that from the liberal and scriptural principles of the Constitution of the "Wesleyan Methodist Association"—long since established and hitherto carefully observed—there is no reason to apprehend the introduction of any unwarrantable law or oppressive practice, as to the administration of discipline by our Annual Assemblies. It would also most earnestly recommend and entreat that the existing agitation may now terminate, and that the spirit of Brotherly Love and Union may henceforth be ardently sought and cherished.

4. That further discussion or notice of the subject of "Question by Penalty" in the Magazine, either by advertisement or otherwise, is inexpedient, at least during the next twelve months, excepting in reporting the proceedings of this Assembly, and the publication of these Resolutions, in the Number for the next Month. This Assembly also fervently prays and hopes that the sentiments expressed in the preceding Resolutions may be generally satisfactory to the Members and other Friends of the Association; and that peace and prosperity may henceforth reign in every part of the Connexion.

5. That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the "Leeds Mercury," the "British Banner," the "Nonconformist," and the "Wesleyan Times."

Leeds, August 7, 1851. JOHN PETERS, President.
ROBERT ECKETT, Secretary.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

THE Members of this Church will hold a PUBLIC MEETING at FREEMASONS' HALL, on TUESDAY, August 19, 1851. The Chair to be taken at SIX o'clock precisely, by the Rev. J. H. SMITHSON, of Manchester.

A series of propositions will be submitted to the Meeting, including the principal doctrines held by this body of Christians. The Meeting will be addressed by several New Church Ministers; and by Dr. Tafel, of Tubingen; Mons. Veegar, of Versailles; Mons. Le Boys des Guays, of St. Amand (Cher); the Baron Dorchinck, of Copenhagen; Dr. Merriam, of Michigan; the Rev. Aug. Closser, M.A.; the Rev. F. De Soyres, M.A., &c.

The readers and admirers of the Writings of Swedenborg, and the public in general, are invited to attend. The admission will be by Tickets, which may be had at the Churches in Argyle-square, King's Cross, and Cross-street, Hatton Garden; of Mr. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row; Mr. Newberry, 6, King-street, Holborn; Mr. Hodgson, 22, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Mr. Salter, 24, Aldgate Within; Mr. Penn, 143, Holborn Bars; Mr. Caister, 7, Baker-street, Portman-square; Mr. Gunton, Guildford House, Lamb's Conduit-street; Mr. Pampin, 112, Upper-street, Islington; and at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, WESTOW-HILL, UPPER NORWOOD.

THE Ceremony of Laying the FOUNDATION STONE of the New Baptist Chapel about to be erected on Westow-hill, will (D.V.) take place on MONDAY, the 18th of August inst. The Services are intended to be as follows:—

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The Rev. J. ALDIS, of Maze-pond,

Will preach in the Chapel at present occupied by the Church and Congregation. Service to commence at SIX o'clock. Various other Ministers and Friends are expected to be present, and to take part in the Services.

TEA will be provided in a Tent on the ground, at FIVE o'clock.

Trains of Croydon Railway leave LONDON-BRIDGE for ANERLEY STATION at a Quarter to Three, Quarter past Three, Twenty Minutes to Four, Ten Minutes past Four, and a Quarter past Five; and return every hour.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE HOLIDAYS.

UP, and away, whilst we can! Away from the tediousness of Parliamentary debate—the platitudes of men who feel bound to speak, but not to the purpose—the sonorous repetition of phrases which, like withered flowers, have long since exhaled their spirit—the inflated pretensions of aspiring bishops made tenfold more preposterous by exposures of their pecuniary misdeeds—denunciations of Rome by those who cleave to Rome's worst vice—panegyrics on religious liberty pronounced by orators who know not whence it comes, nor what it is—theological dissertations spun out of lawyers' brains, dry, dusty, and interminable—chapter-house discussions, and convocation disputes, in which the bulk of speaking is done by members whose acquaintance with divinity is as meagre as their knowledge of the world is accurate and full—away, away from them all. Our House of Commons on ecclesiastical topics (and these have of late become the staple of Parliamentary talk) is ludicrously maudlin, confused in its notions, thick in its speech, heated in its tone, rudely confident in the very extremities of its folly. We are absolutely at a loss to express our sense of impatience at its hard, gritty, creaking utterances on questions touching the spiritual well-being of men, which, to our thinking, resemble true wisdom, much as the screech of a violin when affronted by the scrape of a beginner resembles music. Away! We are free. Her Majesty's speech has released us. We're off.

Yes! we are off, good reader! But whither? Is it far, or near? Is the way straight like a railroad, where monotony is simply divided by convenient stations, but is never left behind till the last of them is reached? or is it devious, various, and pleasant, like a stroll in the country? Nay! take not off the edge of your own curiosity by demanding small scraps of information, as some people spoil their meals by munching biscuits in the intervals. Whither? Anywhere for a scamper. Anywhere to relieve jaded attention, to give freer play to our thoughts, to breathe a fresher and less vitiated atmosphere, to take wider views from loftier summits, and to escape the choking dust of conventional journalism. Anywhere rather than stay where we are, trudging a mill-horse round of weekly comment on subjects which will scarcely admit of a second remark, and upon which a man may say all that is worth saying without troubling his mind to quit its arm-chair of nodding repose. Are we not in the Holidays? Are we bound to retain all the precision of method, and demureness of tone, which are exacted from us in presence of the Session? Must we marshal our thoughts like charity children, and keep them in formal line, and dress them up in a studied sameness of phrase, and send them forth into the world as so many specimens of order and neatness? We cannot—we are tired of the occupation. We want a run, and we mean to have one. We care not who criticises our movements, nor what may be their observations. We know beforehand "it is not the thing," as young ladies at boarding-

school do when they romp, and like them, too, we shall enjoy our humour in the teeth of our knowledge. Don't say Fie! or arch your eyebrows in surprise, or ask that most obnoxious of all questions, "Did you ever?" or pass judgment in that most decisive of all condemnations, "Well, I never!" We are blind to all signs of disapprobation; deaf to all expressions of it. Have our liberty for once, we will, even if it be only to get tired of it, and return with fresh zest to rule and method.

As civilization and refinement advance, the class is constantly increasing of those who form their estimate of everything that comes under their notice, from its congruity or incongruity with their acute sense of propriety. They cannot believe in the possibility of being profitably foolish. A freak is with them a sure sign of weakness. For a man to fling up his cap is tantamount, in their opinion, to a confession of unsoundness somewhere. They do everything in moderation—smile within genteel limits; weep their tears into a measure with exactest nicety; weigh out all expressions of emotion like dry goods over a counter; praise as if a word too much or too strong would recoil with killing force upon their own reputation; and blame in phrases so smooth and rounded that even they who are hit by them forget the smart in admiration of the instrument of its infliction. Now, we cannot profess our sympathy with the leading doctrine of this class, because we have none. On the contrary, we believe that a certain spice of conventional irregularity, like lemon-juice sprinkled over mince pie, does something to redeem life from utter insipidity, and to make routine duties palatable. It does us good, for instance, to hear a man laugh occasionally to an extent of boisterousness which bears down before it all the palisades of etiquette. Shall we be daring enough to admit it? We should feel ourselves refreshed by witnessing a judge, in an interval of relaxation, cutting capers. Dr. Parr and Professor Porson playing marbles with all the animation of school-boys, the latter vociferating to the former, "Knuckle down, Dr. Parr! Knuckle down, Sir!" was a scene we should have enjoyed exceedingly. Men, quite as much as lads and lasses, gain health and spirits from now and then shouting

"Venit hora
Absque morâ
Libros deponendi."

These, as well as those, must have their snatches of mischievous merriment—their horns and their pea-shooters, their refrains and choruses, and hip, hip, hurrahs. 'Tis simply the welling-up of nature through the hard and even crust of conventionalism—a gush of spirits suddenly freed from surrounding pressure—life oozing through, and spouting from, the chinks of a dark and leaden cistern—reality bursting the bonds of customary restriction, and playing truant for a half-holiday. It may be very improper—but it really does one good.

And rely upon it, journalism is none the worse for straying from the roadside sometimes! The sight of a hedgeflower, the sound of a babbling brook, the scent of fresh earth, the note of a strange bird, some new combination of beauty, some startling occasion of new trains of thought, may amply reward the traveller even when in getting at them he may seem to lose time, and err from his journey's end—and so, perhaps, a little self-granted license, a trespass beyond the limits of custom, an indulgence of a vagrant disposition, may serve both editor and readers by breaking in upon a monotony which becomes wearisome to both. Controversy and criticism are useful enough in their way, but they require the relief of contrast. It is well to look narrowly at what is passing—but it is pleasant, when opportunity serves, to look elsewhere also—sometimes behind you, sometimes aside, and sometimes upward. Of all blunders one can make, that is about the most egregious which consists in gazing upon one object too intently and continuously. It makes the eye swim, and dims the sight. Where the purpose is one, the need is all the greater that modes of approach

to it should be various. Time spent in recreation is not lost. In this world, the straightest road is not always the shortest. There is a sense in which play is work, and work is idleness—in which wisdom is folly, and nonsense wisdom. Man has heels as well as hands, and may show them now and then to advantage. Newspapers are obliged to reserve a corner for oddities, and occupy it occasionally as what they call in Suffolk "a keeping-room." Such is our present whim. How long it may last is more than we can tell with certainty. We consider ourselves, in our ecclesiastical department, out for a scamper—free, for the present, to range as fancy bids us—bound only to keep our one great object within sight. Therefore, good reader, your question, "Whither are you off?" must, if you please, remain unanswered. Go with us in faith, if you can—if you cannot, pardon us for going without you. We shall be found on the road again when need requires.

Yet, perhaps, it will be not amiss to remark, that like most holiday folk we have a general purpose in our mind—a sort of floating notion that there are some things worth seeing in a certain direction, and that in our roving mood we may stumble upon several of them. As we trudged along the well-beaten road of weekly comment, glimpses of them have caught our attention, and made us say within ourselves, "When the Holidays come, we will get a nearer view of these less familiar objects." So that we are not exactly on a wild-goose chase, although our spirits are as light and sportive as if we were. We resemble John Gilpin's spouse, of whom it was sung—

"For though on pleasure she was bent,
She had a frugal mind."

We venture to think that Holidays spent holiday-wise may be turned to good account, and that when furthest from formality we may be close in the neighbourhood of important truths. But, with that modesty which is innate in us, we resolutely withhold all promises. All that we can say is that, for a season, we propose to wander as we list, to linger where it pleases us, and to be bound by no rule, whether as to subject, quantity, tone, or treatment. In short, we mean, now the Holidays are come, to do just as we like.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

Our indefatigable contemporary, the *Wesleyan Times*, has given, in an extraordinary number, a fuller account of the proceedings taken by the Conference in the case of Mr. Walton than had before been published. Mr. Osborne—the successor to Dr. Bunting, in the missionary secretaryship, and a very influential speaker in the Conference—is described as animadverting in a very strange manner upon the plausible and pacific proposals of Mr. Walton to invite the arbitration of distinguished men of other communities upon Wesleyan disputes. Mr. Walton had mentioned the names of the Rev. John Angell James, the Rev. Dr. Leitch, Rev. W. Jay, Rev. J. Parsons, of York, and others, as individuals who would be likely to view the dimensions of the Wesleyan body in an impartial light, and to arbitrate upon them correctly. Mr. Osborne said, that from the peculiar views of those gentlemen on questions of Church government, it was utterly vain to anticipate that they would give an unbiassed decision—he would as soon think of going to two Kafir chiefs, and referring to them for arbitration, the question, which of the two astronomical systems was the more correct, the Ptolemaic or the Copernican. He proceeded to administer a threat to Mr. Walton. That gentleman had spoken of its being in his power to justify himself with reference to some charges which had been made against him at a Minor District Meeting in Manchester; but he might be assured that if he made this attempt some very serious questions would be put to him. There were various points on which, if he should appear before them, they were determined to question him. Dr. Bunting spoke a second time in condemnation of the "Counsels of Peace." He particularly dwelt on a passage which states, that "to sever from the fold of the Redeemer in great numbers those whom the Head of the Church has not excluded from the hope of his heavenly kingdom, is a tremendous ministry of justice." Dr. Bunting contended, that to exclude a man from the Methodist Society, was not to separate him from the fold

of Christ. The act of separation from the Methodist Society left him where he was, with regard to his being in the fold of the Redeemer. The Rev. Doctor's preposterous doctrine, that Mr. Walton ought not to have put forth his proposals without consent from brethren, drew forth the retort from Dr. Beaumont—"Do you, when you write, consult Mr. Walton? I have never heard that you hesitate to write anything which you deem proper, without at all consulting him." Dr. Beaumont commended the obnoxious pamphlet as excellent in spirit, wise in design, and calculated to do good. The Rev. G. B. McDonald also spoke warmly in its praise. The design, he said, was excellent. That design was, if possible, to make peace; and, even where a man might fail in accomplishing his object, the blessing of the peace-maker would certainly come upon him sooner or later. Mr. Barton, who addressed Mr. Walton as his "dear friend and former colleague," proposed to call on him to withdraw his pamphlet from circulation; but that was overruled by the heads of the assembly; and the Conference contented itself with censuring the production, leaving the author without censure or requirement.

The cause of peace, however, does not appear to have suffered from these proceedings, and was certainly strengthened by a speech from the Rev. George Steward—the most eloquent preacher of the body, but a man of unobtrusive habits. The Conference was engaged in what is called the examination of character—a process which consists in calling over the names of the ministers, and affording an opportunity to any brother minister to make objection. When Mr. Steward's name occurred, he presented himself before the Conference, and said:—

I wish to cast myself on the indulgence of my brethren while I address to them a few remarks personal to myself. I have had, of late, views on the events which are passing in our Connexion of a most painful character. I did think that the last Conference would not have closed without some serious consideration of the condition in which the Wesleyan Methodist Societies are placed. I thought that some measures would certainly be adopted for the purpose of allaying the agitation. I was disappointed. The Conference closed without any such measures being taken, and, what was more, there was the publication, in addition, of a very stringent law, having reference to the government of our societies. I was grieved that no such steps, as I anticipated, had been resolved on. I even doubted at that time whether it was my duty to return to Leeds, and whether I could continue to labour there with any comfort to myself, or utility to the cause of God. But I determined to try. I saw the conflict which must necessarily take place with reference to the sentiments of not a few in Leeds. What I foresaw soon came to pass. My superintendent deemed himself called upon to carry into effect very severe measures. I could not concur with him in those expulsions, and I left him to take those measures himself on his own responsibility; but I cannot consent to be placed in similar circumstances again. It would not be honourable, it would not be seemly. You cannot but know that your opinion of me must of necessity be unfavourable. It appears to me most important that there should be union amongst brethren. To me it appears absolutely necessary that I should either be of a similar mind with my brethren, or that I should not be one with them at all. I cannot consent to go on as I have been going on during the last year. I regret the effect of this state of things upon my own ministry. I see no good effected by the preaching of the Word. It appears, indeed, to be utterly powerless, and it distresses me to see the congregation waste away under my own eyes; and will you allow me to say, in addition, that I feel the injurious effects of all this upon my own personal piety. I feel that the church to which I am joined, instead of facilitating my own growth in grace, acts upon me as an incubus. Yet I cannot forget the obligations under which I am laid to Methodism; its best interests are dear to my heart. If any settlement of affairs should be come to in Methodism during this Conference, tending to cause contention and discord to cease, I shall be happy to continue united with you. I should, in that case, be most happy to throw into Methodism all my energies; and I must do this, or I cannot continue to retain my connexion with the body. Without this it would be at least but the retaining of what I must term a sophistical and deceptive union with the church to which I have been joined. I must throw my whole heart into the work, or I cannot continue in it any longer.

This impressive speech was listened to with profound silence, and evidently produced a serious effect.

The remainder of the sittings, up to the present time, have been occupied in the examination of the candidates for orders and in their ordination. Of the regular ministers one was expelled for immorality, several received slight censures, and twenty-five were placed upon the list of supernumeraries. The only business of public interest related to some of the circuits in which the greatest dissatisfaction exists. The Sixth London Circuit, through their Steward, expressed their opinion that only two preachers, instead of four, could be supported, and requested that none of the late colleagues of Dr. Beaumont should be appointed. It was eventually agreed, however, that the former number should be retained. When the case of the Spitalfields Circuit came on the Rev. Peter M'Owan, its Superintendent, said, that they had lost 921 members, and had still remaining 1,423. Dr. Beaumont, he remarked, had on his circuit at the commencement of the agitation, 2,211 members; and there remained only 1,100. The purport of this comparison was, to establish the superiority of firm, over lax discipline; Dr. Beaumont having refused to be a party to the expulsion which his colleagues inflicted. In the case of Rochester, the Conference was obliged to yield. A letter was read from the Circuit-Stewards, giving notice, that one of the preacher's houses had been already disposed of, the landlord having let it, and that no salary could be guaranteed to the ministers

to be appointed. The Rev. W. H. Rule, its former Superintendent, said, the circuit was in a state of entire schism. It appeared, that Messrs Martin and Gregory, his colleagues, had offered to share their salaries with Mr. Rule, to whom the Circuit had refused to contribute anything; but that Mr. Rule had declined the offer, on the ground that, had he done so, the probability was, that the contributions towards the preachers would have ceased altogether. It was finally determined, with reference to this Circuit, that only two preachers should for the present be appointed to it.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION ACT AND ITS AUTHORS.

This bill received the Royal assent on Friday last. It is the joint production of her Majesty's ministers, Mr. Walpole, Sir Frederick Thesiger, and Mr. Keogh. The portion contributed by each is marked out in the copy of the act which follows. The part which belongs to her Majesty's ministers is printed as usual; the rest is enclosed in brackets, with the name of the respective authors appended:—

"Whereas divers of her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects have assumed to themselves the titles of archbishop and bishops of a pretended province, and of pretended sees or dioceses, within the United Kingdom, under colour of an alleged authority given to them for that purpose, [by certain briefs, rescripts, or letters apostolical from the see of Rome, and particularly] (Sir F. Thesiger's) by a certain brief, rescript, or letters apostolical, purporting to have been given at Rome on the 29th of September, 1850; [and whereas, by the act of the 10th year of King George IV., chap. 7, after reciting that the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, and likewise the Protestant Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, were by the respective acts of Union of England and Scotland, and of Great Britain and Ireland, established permanently and inviolably, and that the right and title of archbishops to their respective provinces, of bishops to their sees, and of deans to their deaneries, as well in England as in Ireland, had been settled and established by law, it was enacted, that if any person after the commencement of that act, other than the person thereunto authorized by law, should assume or use the name, style, or title of archbishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric, or dean of any deanery, in England and Ireland, he should for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of £100.] (Mr. Walpole's): And whereas it may be doubted whether the recited enactment extends to the assumption of the title of archbishop or bishop of a pretended province or diocese, or archbishop or bishop of a city, place, or territory, or dean of any pretended deanery in England or Ireland, not being the see, province, or diocese of any archbishop or bishop, or deanery of any dean, recognised by law; but the attempt to establish, under colour of authority from the see of Rome or otherwise, such pretended sees, provinces, dioceses, or deaneries, is illegal and void: And whereas it is expedient to prohibit the assumption of such titles in respect of any places within the United Kingdom: Be it therefore declared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that—

[1. All such briefs, rescripts, or letters apostolical, and all and every the jurisdiction, authority, pre-eminence, or title conferred, or pretended to be conferred, thereby, are, and shall be and be deemed unlawful and void.] (Mr. Walpole's.)

2. And be it enacted, that if, after the passing of this act, any person [shall obtain, or cause to be procured, from the Bishop or See of Rome, or shall publish or put in use within any part of the United Kingdom, any such bull, brief, rescript, or letters apostolical, or any other instrument or writing, for the purpose of constituting such archbishops or bishops of such pretended provinces, sees, or dioceses within the United Kingdom, or if any person] (Sir F. Thesiger's) other than a person thereunto authorized by law in respect of an archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery, of the United Church of England and Ireland, assume or use the name, style, or title of archbishop, bishop, or dean of any city, town, or place, or of any territory or district [under any designation or description whatsoever] in the United Kingdom, whether such city, town, or place, or such territory or district, be or be not the see or the province, or co-extensive with the province, of any archbishop, or the see or the diocese, or co-extensive with the diocese, of any bishop, or the seat or place of the church of any dean, or co-extensive with any deanery of the said United Church, the person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of £100, to be recovered as penalties imposed by the recited act may be recovered under the provisions thereof, [or by action of debt at the suit of any person in one of her Majesty's superior courts of law, with the consent of her Majesty's Attorney-General in England and Ireland, or her Majesty's Advocate in Scotland, as the case may be.] (Sir F. Thesiger's.)

3. This act shall not extend or apply to the assumption or use by any bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland exercising episcopal functions within some district or place in Scotland of any name, style, or title, in respect of such district or place; but nothing herein contained shall be taken to give any right to any such bishop to assume or use any name, style, or title which he is not now by law entitled to assume or use.

4. Be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to annul, repeal, or in any manner affect any provision contained in an act passed in the eighth year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled—"An Act for the more effectual application of charitable donations and bequests in Ireland." (Mr. Keogh's.)

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY ON THE ECCLESIASTICAL TOPICS OF THE SESSION.

The Most Rev. Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, has just held his annual visitation, in the

* Originally the words were "The said brief, rescript, &c.," on the amendment of Sir Frederick Thesiger the words "All such briefs, rescripts, &c.," were substituted.

Cathedral of St. Patrick. The charge which he delivered on that occasion referred at length to the two principal measures of the late session—the Ecclesiastical Titles and the Oath of Abjuration Bills; and has, in consequence, attracted much attention.

On the first of these topics, his Grace remarks, that the recent claims of the Church of Rome have in them nothing new. "Of this," he says, "no one can be really ignorant; and yet some seem to have so far forgotten it, that they have apparently felt wonder mixed with their indignation—as at some startling novelty—at the language of arrogant assumption employed by the Court of Rome, as if it were a thing possible and consistent to put forth, and act upon, the claim to be Christ's vicergerent on earth, and supreme spiritual ruler of the Christian world, in terms that would to us appear modest and reasonable!" The substitution of bishops for vicars apostolic was announced in a style that might require "some precautionary measure on our part to guard some of our fellow-subjects against the mistake of supposing that the acts of the Court of Rome have any legal validity in this country." That would have been best accomplished by Royal proclamation or Parliamentary resolution. As for the course actually adopted, he saw such strong objections both to the passing of the bill as it now stands, and to the rejection of it by the House of Lords, and again to the attempt to introduce alterations into it at that stage, that he could not bring himself to be a party to either course; and, accordingly, he abstained from voting at all. He adds:—"When, however, I speak of objections to the passing of the bill, I do not mean that it contains any enactments which I should deprecate if such a law had reference to those of my own communion. If (e.g.) I were an American or Scotch Episcopalian, and it were forbidden by law that any one should be called Bishop of Philadelphia or of Vermont, of Glasgow or of Edinburgh, or rector or curate of such and such a parish, and we were required to designate ourselves as bishops or as pastors of the Protestant Episcopalians of each district, I do not see that we should be justified in calling this a persecution or an insult; for, after all, it is not the territory, but the people of our own communion, that are placed under our superintendence." He foresaw that the measure would be represented to, and extensively felt by, the people of Ireland as an insult and a wrong. Nevertheless, he alleges weighty reasons against the exclusion of Ireland from the bill; and while he cannot profess himself well satisfied with the course actually taken, he regards as matter of congratulation "the rejection of one which would have been incomparably more dangerous as well as dishonourable."

On the admission of Jews to Parliament, he bestows his usual acuteness, and more than his usual earnestness. He elaborates the argument he employed in the House of Lords—that it is not so much the right of Jewish representatives as of Christian electors that are concerned. "But," he adds:—

The removal of unnecessary restrictions on liberty, strongly as I am opposed to them, is not the principal object I have in view. I am far more anxious for the removal of what I regard as a discredit to Christianity, and a departure from the principles of its Divine Author, who declared "that his kingdom is not of this world," and charged men to render unto Cæsar," the idolatrous Roman Emperor, "the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's." And his apostles, in all their preaching, and in all their conduct, explained and confirmed his doctrine. Can any one imagine those apostles secretly enjoining, or permitting, their disciples to enact, whenever they should become sufficiently powerful, laws to exclude the emperor from his throne, and the magistrate from his bench, and the senator from his seat, unless they would make a declaration "on the true faith of a Christian?" If I could believe them to have entertained a secret design (for there certainly was not, nor could have been, any such design avowed), to convert hereafter Christ's kingdom into one of this world, by fortifying it with secular penalties or disabilities inflicted on all who would "not profess their faith," I could not regard them (considering all that they said and did) as other than base dissemblers. To my mind, therefore, the whole question of the truth or falsity of the gospel is involved in the decision of the point now before us. And this is a matter of far more importance than the freedom of elections.

He next adverts to the objection raised on the unseemliness of avowed unbelievers sitting in an assembly which has to legislate for a Christian Church and nation. For himself, he has an emphatic reply to that argument—he has always "objected strongly to the anomaly of a Christian Church being governed altogether as ours now is, by a body which does not consist exclusively of members of that Church." Thence he glides to the subject of Convocation, to the recent debate on which he alludes with much gratification. It was striking and interesting to him to observe how many influential persons had adopted certain views—"I will not call them my views, because I know not how far, or whether at all, they were derived from me; but they certainly were views which I had long since advocated in the House, year after year, when I stood almost alone; when I could hardly obtain a hearing for the statement of those views; when they were supported by hardly any one, opposed by some, and by most deemed apparently not worth opposing. Yet, on this last occasion, they were earnestly and eloquently discussed by several, and by all considered worthy of very serious attention." He replies to several of the ordinary objections to convocation, commenting on them with characteristic point and force; and concludes by suggesting two "obstacles to the introduction of any remedy for the present anomalous condition of our Church."

The passage is of considerable length; but it is of too close a texture to be abridged, and too interesting to be omitted:—

One is, the expectation or suspicion that any assembly, council, convocation, or whatever else it might be called, that might be convened for the regulation of the affairs of our Church, might claim of itself "inspiration," and consequent infallibility. We know that councils have before now advanced such a claim, and have rashly—not to say profanely—applied to themselves the language of which, moreover, they manifestly mistook the real meaning of the decree of the early council held at Jerusalem—"It hath seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us." (Acts xv. 28.) And the slightest hint, or even the absence of a disavowal, of any such claim would be sufficient to excite such alarm and disgust as would raise up an effectual barrier against the summoning of any such council.

The other obstacle is, the notion of the universal (Catholic) Church being one community on earth to which all Christians are bound to pay submission, its governors and their enactments claiming obedience from all Christ's followers. If there be any such one community on earth, it is manifest that no branch of it—no individual member of it, whether few or many—can have any right, without its express permission, to assemble for the purpose of deciding, or even deliberating on, either articles of faith or regulations as to Church discipline and public worship, or anything whatever that at all concerns any portion of the Church of Christ. And how can we obtain or even apply for any such permission, since we do not acknowledge any viceregent on earth of Him we believe to be the sole Head of the Church?

Any meeting of persons, subjects of the British empire, in any city or county of it, called together without the sanction of the Imperial Legislature, who should pretend to enact laws binding on the inhabitants of that city or county, would be justly regarded as rebels, however good in themselves their enactments might be. The bye-laws of any corporation must be made with the permission of the central government, else there would be a most mischievous and dangerous *imperium in imperio*; in fact, a complete throwing off of all allegiance to the authority which we are bound to obey. And if some self-constituted assembly in this country should profess to be called together "in the name of the Sovereign," the use of this language by persons who could not produce a Royal license duly signed, would be considered as rather aggravating their offence. As far, therefore, and as long, as this notion shall exist in men's minds of a universal Church as one community on earth, possessing—as every such community must—a supreme central government on earth, to which all Christians owe submission, so far and so long our own Anglican Church (which expressly disclaims being itself that Church) must have an insuperable obstacle placed in the way of any government for itself. And it should be remembered, also, that this notion strikes at the root of all past as well as future government of our own or any other Church. It leads inevitably to the conclusion that all decisions, regulations, ordinances, and enactments, of whatever kind, by any Church that can be named, must be utterly null and void from the beginning; and that all convocations, synods, or assemblies, of whatever kind, summoned for the purpose of making any such enactments, must have been chargeable with schism, as having acted without distinct permission from the supreme central authority. And hence it is, partly, that the notion I have been alluding to has so often led men to join the Church of Rome.

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—At a public meeting at John-street Chapel—the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel in the Chair—to form an auxiliary to the Evangelical Continental Society, the pastors, Roussell and François, gave highly interesting accounts, from personal observation, of the growing desire among the people of Paris, and other parts of France, to discard Popery and embrace Protestantism. At the recent census of Paris, many thousands had registered themselves in the columns for stating one's religion as Protestants, and others wishing for some better religion than that of the Roman Catholic. The sale of Bibles was stated to have very greatly increased of late in France. The sale of the Protestant version of the Scriptures by the *Colporteurs* had been forbidden by M. Leon Faucher, and both the Government and the Roman Catholic priests offered every obstacle to the people attending the pastors who met the people for worship; but the cause of evangelical religion had nevertheless made much progress.

EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR ESTATES.—The bill on this subject which was the last act of the Parliamentary session, was founded upon the recommendation of a committee of the House of Lords, in lieu of a previous bill. Notwithstanding that this subject has for 15 years more or less occupied attention, there are few questions so little understood by the public. The arguments on both sides may be found in the evidence now published, comprising six witnesses on the part of the church, and 12 for the lessees, the latter including four members of the House of Commons. The lessees urge that the long continuance of renewals of leases on payment of fines, levied at well-known and long-accustomed rates, has created an expectation of renewal for ever upon the same terms, so closely approaching to a certainty that the leasehold interest has been dealt with for purposes of mortgage, settlement, building, and for sale, as though the estate were freehold subject only to the payment of the accustomed fine. It is further urged that the ecclesiastical lessors, possessing only life interests, were heretofore certain to renew the leases, and take the fines, lest, by delay, they might individually lose the fine, and leave it to their successor in the benefice; and that Parliament has, by transferring the estate to an undying corporation, materially altered the relative position of the parties, and is bound to protect the lessees so placed at a disadvantage. On the part of the church it is denied that any right of renewal ever existed, and main-

tained that no parliamentary sanction can be found for such asserted right and claim; that, in the Land-tax Redemption Act, and in other acts enabling sales of church estates, no such right was ever recognized, nor any such claim set up, or allowed in practice; that corporations ecclesiastical have refused to renew leases, have granted concurrent leases, have renewed at increased rents, and have altered covenants at their own pleasure; that the rates of fine have not been constant in any diocese, and have varied, from time to time, at the will of the corporation; that the Crown and other public bodies, such as colleges and charitable trusts, have, as well as private individuals, brought estates similarly leased into possession; and, finally, that the necessity for Church extension is too urgent to allow of the abandonment of any portion of the strict rights of the Church. Beyond these arguments the question has been further complicated by discussions as to the proper tables to be used for the estimation of the leasehold and reversionary interests, and vast time and trouble have been bestowed upon theoretical and tabular calculations, worse than useless to the parties interested in the results, and quite inappropriate to the question at issue. But the act now passed leaves that part of the subject to the practical judgment of each party to each bargain.—A central committee has been formed in London to protect the interests of church lessees with reference to the act. On it are Mr. J. R. Smith, Mr. Forster, Mr. Aglionby, and Mr. Headlam; and it is proposed to establish, in connexion with this central organization, local societies for the same purpose.

REFUSAL OF A CHURCH-RATE AT OSSETT.—We are informed by a correspondent that in this place, where the Church party have long had it all their own way, a spirited and successful resistance has been made to the legal imposition of a church-rate. For several days prior to the meeting, the walls were placarded with the bills, "Question to Churchmen about Church-rates," published by the Anti-state-church Association; and their "Tracts for the Million" (pronounced "abominable Tracts," by one of the Ossett clergy), were distributed at nearly every house in the village. The vestry meeting was adjourned, much against the will of the officials, to the open street, and a townsman voted to the chair; as the Rector, though contending that he was chairman by law, would not promise to put to the meeting an anti-church-rate amendment. The Rev. S. Oddie, the Independent minister, called upon the church-wardens to state, 1st., the amount of last rate levied; 2nd., how much of it had been collected; and 3rd., give the items of expenditure. This they declined to do, but put a motion for a three-halfpenny rate, which was negatived almost unanimously. The rector and church-wardens refused to enter in the minute-book that the motion was lost, but the meeting was assured that the rate was illegal, and pledged itself to refuse payment.

NEW STREET IN WESTMINSTER.—A new street, running from the front of Westminster Abbey to Vauxhall-bridge-road, and forming a direct communication between the Houses of Parliament and the fashionable quarter known as Belgravia, has been some time in course of construction, and was opened to the public on Wednesday. At present it is in the condition of the cuttings from the London Docks to Spitalfields, and from the foot of Holborn-hill to Islington—a street without houses, with a very rough roadway, and a very dreary view on either side. It is, however, eighty feet wide; and is to be flanked by a line of dwelling-houses, built on the Scotch and Continental plan of accommodating families in "flats." There are also to be erected model lodging-houses, ostensibly for the habitation of the miserable population—perhaps the worst in London—whose rookery has been expunged by this decided improvement; where they bestow themselves in the interim is not said. The ceremony of the opening was commenced by Divine service in the Abbey; attended by the Improvement Commissioners, the clergy of Westminster, many noblemen and gentlemen, and the Blue, Grey, Green, and Black Coat Schools. At the end of the service, a procession was formed in the Western nave; thence it marched as far as the Vauxhall-road. Here Sir Edwin Pearson, Chief Commissioner, ordered the barriers to be removed, declared the street a public thoroughfare, the schools sang the national anthem, and a royal salute was fired. Near the road a tent had been erected, wherein a *déjeuner* was served. Sir Edwin Pearson occupied the chair; and among others present were the Earl of Carlisle, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir De Lacy Evans, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Dr. Southwood Smith, and the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth. Complimentary toasts were drunk. In responding to his own health, the Earl of Carlisle observed, that "the area down which the procession had that morning moved was formerly infested with the worst holes of filthiness and impurity; henceforth, he hoped, its noble frontage was destined to be the abode of industry, comfort, refinement, education, charity, and piety." With the toast "Success to Victoria-street" he coupled the name of Sir Edwin Pearson. Several other personal toasts were proposed, and fittingly acknowledged. Alluding to the brigade of shoe-blacks who do duty in our streets, the Earl of Shaftesbury stated that "they earned £26 a-week; one-third of which was devoted to liquidate expenses, one-third was placed in the savings-bank, and the remaining third was given to the boys themselves. One of these little shoe-blacks had saved so much money in this manner, since the month of May, that he was enabled to determine upon removing to Australia."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION ANNUAL ASSEMBLY.—The sixteenth annual assembly of the Wesleyan Methodist Association has been held during the last fortnight in Lady-lane Chapel, Leeds. The sittings commenced on Wednesday (the 30th ult.) with devotional engagements, after which a list of circuits entitled to send representatives to the assembly was called over. The assembly next proceeded to ballot for the offices of president and secretary, when the following were, by large majorities, declared to be duly appointed:—Rev. J. Peters, president; Rev. R. Eckett, secretary; the Revs. E. Darke and M. Beswick, sub-secretaries. The cordial thanks of the assembly were then unanimously presented to the ex-president, the Rev. W. Patterson, and the Rev. R. Eckett, who sustained the office of secretary to the assembly at its last sittings. In the afternoon the assembly devoted one hour and a half to devotional exercises, and then proceeded to the appointment of committees for the examination of the finances of the Connexion Book-room affairs, and the address to the societies. The remainder of the day was occupied in reading communications from various circuits. The assembly was engaged the whole of Thursday and Friday in the examination of the personal or ministerial conduct of its ministers, and in reading further communications from various circuits. On Saturday morning a motion on the subject of questions by penalty in reference to the administration of ministerial discipline was brought on; and, after several days' discussion the amended resolutions were adopted by a very large majority [see our advertising columns]. On Sunday the Rev. R. Eckett preached in Lady-lane Chapel in the morning, and the Rev. J. Peters in the evening. In the afternoon of the same day an open air religious service was held in a populous part of the town, and addresses were delivered by several of the representatives; the day was fine and a large concourse of people assembled on the occasion. The pulpits of the various chapels and preaching places in the Leeds circuit were occupied by the representatives on the same day. On the Monday evening the ex-president (the Rev. W. Patterson) delivered a discourse on the Christian ministry; and on the following evening the representatives and the members of the Leeds society, together with the members of other Christian churches who chose to attend, partook of the ordinance of the Lord's supper.

EASTCOMB CHAPEL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The jubilee of the above place of worship was celebrated on Monday (the 4th). The Rev. J. Burder, M.A., late of Stroud, preached in the afternoon, after which 400 persons sat down to tea. A public meeting was held in the evening, when Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Poundford Park, took the chair. After detailing some interesting circumstances of his visits to this rural and romantic neighbourhood 36 years ago, he told the meeting there was a debt of 100 guineas still remaining on the chapel (although £135 had been paid during the last four years), which must be cleared before they broke up. The Rev. B. Parsons, of Ebley, spoke forcibly to the same effect. Rev. J. F. Newman, of Shortwood presently rose, and announced that the people, although poor, had made much self-sacrifice, by contributing £45 10s., and the Sunday-school £7 15s., and, after a short space, it was announced by the chairman that the debt was liquidated. The devotional services of the day were conducted by Revs. J. Whitta, Le Fèvre, Morris, Yates, and S. Packer, the pastor.

KINGSLAND NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—The foundation stone of this place of worship was laid on Tuesday, the 5th inst., in the presence of a very large assemblage of friends, by Frederic Charles Wilkins, Esq., of Clapton, Treasurer of the building fund. The address was delivered by the minister, the Rev. Thomas Aveling. The Rev. Messrs. Dukes, Wilkinson, Galloway, Spong, J. C. Harrison, and Dr. Hewlett, took part in the service. A tea-meeting was held in the evening in the school-room, at which 400 persons were present, and a public meeting afterwards in the old chapel. The structure in the course of erection is for the use of the church and congregation worshipping in Kingsland Chapel, so many years the scene of the labours of the Rev. John Campbell, the missionary traveller. The approaching termination of the lease of this building, together with the want of increased accommodation for the attendants there, led to the resolution to erect a new and much larger chapel, on a plot of ground most eligibly situated in the high road, and within a few yards of the present building. The new place is intended to hold 1,500 people. Its dimensions are 106 feet by 66. The roof will be open and rise 66 feet from the floor of the chapel. There is to be a tower and spire 126 feet in height. The design, which is a very beautiful Gothic one, is that of Francis Pouget, Esq., of Tottenham.

HORTON COLLEGE.—The anniversary services in connexion with the opening of Horton College were held on Wednesday, in Westgate Chapel, when a sermon was preached to the students by the Rev. J. Webb, of Ipswich. The Report stated that the financial state of the College was most cheering, and that twelve new students were accepted. It was also announced, to the regret and sorrow of all the friends of the institution, that the Rev. F. Clowes, the classical tutor, had been compelled, by ill health and medical counsel, to resign his office and remove to the south. A resolution, unanimously passed by the committee, of esteem and respect for Mr. Clowes, and sorrow at his loss, was embodied in the Report.

BROMSGROVE.—The Rev. Abraham Jones, late of Merthyr Tydfil, has received and accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist Church at Bromsgrove to its pastorate; he commenced his stated labours there the first Sunday of this month.

SOUTHWARK.—The Rev. W. Walters, of Preston, has accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation to become pastor of the Baptist Church, assembling in New Park-street Chapel, Southwark, London; and enters on his labours there on the last Sunday in this month.

BRISTOL.—On Tuesday, the 5th, Mr. John Adey Pratt was ordained pastor of the church assembling in Kingland Chapel, Bristol. The service was commenced by F. Willis, Esq., giving out a hymn; the Rev. T. Porter read the Scriptures and prayed; and the Rev. J. S. Pearsall delivered the introductory discourse. The usual questions having been asked by the Rev. John Burder, M.A., and responded to by Mr. Pratt, the Rev. J. Taylor offered the ordination prayer, after which the Rev. John Adey, of London, delivered the charge. On the following Sunday evening, the Rev. G. Wood, of Westminster, preached to the people. The attendance at these services was large and encouraging.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MATRICULATION—EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

[In each subject the candidates are arranged in the order of their proficiency.]

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Smith, Horace William (Exhibition)—King's College.
 *Abrahams, Barnett—University College.
 *Grain, William—King's College.
 *Miall, Philip Edward—private tuition } Equal.
 *Bolton, Thomas—King's College.
 *Moulton, William Fiddiam—Wesley College, Sheffield.
 Davis, Joseph Upton—Amersham Grammar School.
 Turner, Henry—Manchester New College.
 Smith, James Napper—private tuition.
 Bennett, Alfred William—University College.
 * Specially commended by the Examiners.

CHEMISTRY.

Jones, William Price (prize of books)—University College.
 Bond, Francis Thomas—Queen's College, Birmingham.
 Brown, Thomas Edwin Burton—Guy's Hospital.
 Blackmore, Samuel Heywood—University College.
 Cattell, William—King's College.
 Thorowgood, John Ch.—University College } Equal.
 Clapton, Edward—St. Thomas's Hospital.
 Worsley, Philip John—University College.
 Wolston, Christopher—Queen's College, Birmingham.

BOTANY.

Brown, T. E. Burton (prize of books)—Guy's Hospital.
 †Bennett, Alfred William—University College.
 Clapton, Edward—St. Thomas's Hospital.
 † Specially commended by the Examiner.

ZOOLOGY.

Bond, Francis Thomas—Queen's College, Birmingham.
 Wolston, Christopher—Queen's College, Birmingham.
 Thornton, James Howard—King's College.

CLASSICS.

Temple, Joseph Abbott (Exhibition)—King's College.
 Johnson, Thomas—private tuition.
 Waugh, George—private tuition.
 Whitehead, J. T.—Manchester New College } Equal.
 Cheetham, John Frederic—private tuition.
 Earle, John—Stepney College.
 Thorowgood, John Charles—University College.
 Cotton, William Savery—King's College } Equal.
 Howell, Edward Tucker—King's College.
 Hull, Henry Charles—University College.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—A general meeting of the council and members of the University College was held yesterday week, the Earl of Portessou presiding. The object of the meeting was to bring before the notice of the members certain alterations in the bye-laws which had been proposed by the council. The expediency of making these alterations was found from certain acts of insubordination and breaches of discipline which had recently occurred. The secretary read the various alterations and additions proposed by the council. They principally alluded to the bye-laws for jurisdiction over students. The whole of the original section on that point was repealed, and certain stringent rules and regulations substituted, which provided that on any occasion, any professor, lecturer, or teacher, might report any student in his class-room who should be guilty of disorderly acts; and if he deemed the case urgent might require the student to withdraw from the class-room. That the secretary should have charge at all times of all parts of the college, and authority to maintain order therein. That the dean be authorized to pronounce sentence, comprehending either admonition from the dean, reprimand from the dean in private, or in presence of the faculty; suspension from attendance, which would disqualify the student from receiving his certificate; exclusion from any place of instruction, rustication from the college, and expulsion. The various suggestions of the council were unanimously adopted.

A MAN'S LIFE SAVED BY A GIRL.—A few days ago a small boat, while going off to pilot a vessel making for the port of Carenton, was upset in a sudden squall, and the man in her was precipitated into the water. After some exertion he managed to get hold of the keel of the boat, calling at the same time for assistance. A young girl who heard his cries jumped into a skiff, and, notwithstanding the violence of the wind and waves, boldly pushed off to his assistance, and fortunately rescued him just as his strength was becoming exhausted. But for this timely aid, in a few minutes more he would have let go his hold and been drowned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. HOMEOPATHY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—I am sorry again to trespass, but I promise that I will be very brief. Having shown, I think, clearly to that Mr. Hale possessed himself in a manner unworthy of a scholar or proceeded to make a few observations started in your editorial comments.

You say, "A medical diploma, mental to a certain amount of medical guarantee, not of intention, but of moment." Again, "A diploma is a test in the mind, not what is in the knowledge, not intention."

Your remarks are apt, and pithy, this is special pleading. Knowledge cannot be separated without subtlety of mind is, such is his will; be he he mind directs you to one conclusion utters the contrary, is deceit, and, c.

An examination the test only of your intention! Would the University granting their diploma to a man because he could answer their questions? Andrew's examination is a practical inquiry into what you practise, not what use of an examination at all.

Suppose Mr. Hale was examined on aneurism of the popliteal space, and would apply pressure, or tie the artery rightly; but supposing his intention a lancet, his patient must necessarily verify (if they knew such to have been condemned).

You ask, "Does not a medical other branches of medical science to that?" True. But what has that to do? To be a Doctor of Medicine, the student must be a knowledge of medicine.

Again: "Are allopathists bound accordance with their answers?" the spirit and essence of their answer the inherent nature of the circumstances, hence, indeed, arises the necessity answer at their examinations according to opinions.

And lastly, "Will not a homoeopathist if he has followed a regular course say, Yes. But I am not aware that system is likely to make a man prove that a man guilty of deception up be likely to obtain the confidence of others. I am, Sir, your obedient servant."

[It is useless to re-argue the case. We will, therefore, content again expressing our view of the matter in the language of another—Dr. J. Burgh. He says, "The folly of contention of knowledge attained into a prescribed over by a body of inquisitors not to be instantly felt so soon as the criminality less than the folly."]

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—The abolition of capital punishments never been agitated in the Channel lately; when Mr. Barrett, of Rye, Jersey, was invited to give three subjects. The first was delivered in the purpose Hall, a commodious building, a large audience, connected with the village church; at the close of the discourse and stated to the meeting course of a lengthened residence in England, he had known of five through mistaken identity or innocent persons had been hanged. There was given to a large assembly the working classes in the church; and the last in the same building, to the congregation of independent interest. At the close of the discourse of the French Independents pursuing his collegiate studies there was a public execution in the street, and that when the students were talking of it, one of them said, "I do not believe in the immortality of the soul; execution is a Government lesson." At the close of each meeting, petitioners adopted praying for the abolition of capital punishment.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AN OUT-DOOR PARAGRAPH.—that originated with the way into the morning papers, round of the press:—

As I was passing along Orchard square, on Monday evening, about surprised to see a great crowd assembled in the Buildings; and, on inquiry, I found that Cardinal Wiseman was preaching from a platform in the street. The court (through which there is a Duke-street) was illuminated, and after waiting some little while, the street, to a carriage which was attended by boys and men wearing bearing lighted candles, banners, and crucifixes. There were a great many people around, but none attempted to interfere with the procession.

Has not the "authorized" local parson the Blackburn rector, who, finding about to address a large congregation, stumped, declaring that he alone was the preacher of that district?

The estimated number of letters received on official return, delivered as "closed" year, 347,069,071.

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According to the *Daily News* Berlin correspondent,

the Diet is now about to enter on a new field of

affairs under its cognisance :—

The pretext is this: that the free congregations are

the hot-beds of democratic propagandism, and the object

will be therefore to suppress them altogether. But

whatever the Diet may do in this respect, the evangelical

church of Prussia, who has already solemnly put these

congregations, with formal ban and anathema, out of the

pale of Christianity, will have the honour of having led

the way to the religious persecution meditated. The

persecution, consequently, will not so much be that of a

civil power, as that of a so-called protestant and evan-

gelical church that forms the most absolute and domi-

neering ecclesiastical authority now on the face of the

earth. The real power of the Church of Rome, what-

ever its pretensions may be, is nothing to it. And the

spirit of the Protestant Church of Prussia is so thor-

oughly popish, that the churchmen of the Romish

communion, and those of the High Church of this

country, entirely agree together in principle; it is only

as to the degree in which this principle is to be de-

veloped, that they differ. . . . There is a pithy little bit

in the *Kreuz Zeitung*, so characteristic of that paper and

of the party it represents, that I cannot forbear tran-

scribing it. The article from which I extract is entitled

"Democracy, Cholera, and the Potato Blight." Thus

it runs: "Death is the wages of sin. Every age has

its peculiar sins and peculiar punishments. At present,

democratic principles have attacked the mind of the

people, cholera their blood, and the potato blight their

means of subsistence. We do not, however, want

knowledge of these things—we want repentance. Let

the people return to the living God, and he will have

mercy upon them. Conversion can alone save us."

This hideous, brzen-faced hypocrisy, this ruffian cant,

this swaggering, insolent pharisaism—what effect can it

have but to drive the people from sheer disgust as far

away from the Church as possible, into the opposite but

much honest extreme of the "free congregations?"

You must recollect that the *Kreuz Zeitung* is emphati-

cally a Church paper, the organ, in fact, of the State-

Church of Prussia.

Preparations are actively proceeding for the reas-

sembling of the provincial diets. The district author-

ities have received orders not to accept protests, but

to prosecute the parties persisting in making them.

The Liberals are advised by one of their organs, to

return to the Diets those who will protest against

them on their first assembling.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The screw steamship, "Sir Robert Peel," has

arrived with papers from the Cape to the 4th of

July. She brings no decisive intelligence respecting

the Kafir war. Sir Harry Smith was on the fron-

tier. The enemy was in check, and he contemplated

a decisive movement, which, it was hoped, might

lead to a termination of hostilities. Sandili con-

tinued on the Amatola mountains. It is said that

his favoured prophet, Umlangeni, had deserted him

and joined another chief. Pato remained faithful

to the British cause. The colonists at Cape Town

believed that a Constitution had been sent to them,

but that the officials had not published it. The

Cape Town Mail declares that the rebellion of the

frontier Hottentots had assumed a new development

during the past month. The insurrection had spread

more widely, and the general nature of the objects

which the rebels had in view was becoming better

known. "These objects," according to the *Mail*,

Were the expulsion of the English colonists from that

portion of the frontier districts which is situated between

the Sunday's, the Bavian's, and the Kelsamma

Rivers, and the occupation of that territory by the

Hottentots, as an independent "nation." These in-

tentions, however, have not been entertained by all the

Hottentots in that part of the country. Many of them

have remained faithful, in spite of the defection of their

comrades and relatives. The Hottentots in other parts

of the colony have had no concern in the plot whatever,

and have evinced no symptoms of disaffection. The

rebellion, taken in connexion with the general hostilities,

cannot be properly termed a war of races. As the

Fingoes have been contending against the Kaffirs, so,

in like manner, the Hottentot levies from the western

districts have been fighting unhesitatingly against the

rebellious Hottentots of the frontier. The insurrection,

in fact, is a purely local affair, affecting only a com-

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AMERICA.

The last arrivals from New York announce a

Cuban insurrection; but the reports are received

BROMSGROVE.—The Rev. Abraham Jones, late of Merthyr Tydfil, has received and accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist Church at Bromsgrove to its pastorate; he commenced his stated labours there the first Sunday of this month.

SOUTHWARK.—The Rev. W. Walters, of Preston, has accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation to become pastor of the Baptist Church, assembling in New Park-street Chapel, Southwark, London; and enters on his labours there on the last Sunday in this month.

BRISTOL.—On Tuesday, the 5th, Mr. John Adey Pratt was ordained pastor of the church assembling in Kingsland Chapel, Bristol. The service was commenced by F. Willis, Esq., giving out a hymn; the Rev. T. Porter read the Scriptures and prayed; and the Rev. J. S. Pearsall delivered the introductory discourse. The usual questions having been asked by the Rev. John Burder, M.A., and responded to by Mr. Pratt, the Rev. J. Taylor offered the ordination prayer, after which the Rev. John Adey, of London, delivered the charge. On the following Sunday evening, the Rev. G. Wood, of Bedminster, preached to the people. The attendance at these services was large and encouraging.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MATRICULATION—EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.
[In each subject the candidates are arranged in the order of their proficiency.]

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Smith, Horace William (Exhibition)—King's College.
*Abraham, Barnett—University College.
*Grain, William—King's College.
*Miall, Philip Edward—private tuition } Equal.
*Bolton, Thomas—King's College.
*Moulton, William Fiddiam—Wesley College, Sheffield.
Davis, Joseph Upton—Amersham Grammar School.
Turner, Henry—Manchester New College.
Smith, James Napper—private tuition.
Bennett, Alfred William—University College.
* Specially commended by the Examiners.

CHEMISTRY.
Jones, William Price (prize of books)—University College.
Bond, Francis Thomas—Queen's College, Birmingham.
Brown, Thomas Edwin Burton—Guy's Hospital.
Blackmore, Samuel Heywood—University College.
Cattell, William—King's College } Equal.
Thorogood, John Ch.—University College.
Clapton, Edward—St. Thomas's Hospital.
Worsley, Philip John—University College.
Wolston, Christopher—Queen's College, Birmingham.

BOTANY.
Brown, T. E. Burton (prize of books)—Guy's Hospital.
†Bennett, Alfred William—University College.
Clapton, Edward—St. Thomas's Hospital.
† Specially commended by the Examiner.

ZOOLOGY.
Bond, Francis Thomas—Queen's College, Birmingham.
Wolston, Christopher—Queen's College, Birmingham.
Thornton, James Howard—King's College.

CLASSICS.
Temple, Joseph Abbott (Exhibition)—King's College.
Johnson, Thomas—private tuition.
Waugh, George—private tuition.
Whitehead, J. T.—Manchester New College } Equal.
Cheetham, John Frederic—private tuition.
Earle, John—Stepney College.
Thorogood, John Charles—University College.
Cotton, William Savery—King's College } Equal.
Howell, Edward Tucker—King's College.
Hull, Henry Charles—University College.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—A general meeting of the council and members of the University College was held yesterday week, the Earl of Portescue presiding. The object of the meeting was to bring before the notice of the members certain alterations in the bye-laws which had been proposed by the council. The expediency of making these alterations was found from certain acts of insubordination and breaches of discipline which had recently occurred. The secretary read the various alterations and additions proposed by the council. They principally alluded to the bye-laws for jurisdiction over students. The whole of the original section on that point was repealed, and certain stringent rules and regulations substituted, which provided that on any occasion, any professor, lecturer, or teacher, might report any student in his class-room who should be guilty of disorderly acts; and if he deemed the case urgent might require the student to withdraw from the class-room. That the secretary should have charge at all times of all parts of the college, and authority to maintain order therein. That the dean be authorized to pronounce sentence, comprehending either admonition from the dean, reprimand from the dean in private, or in presence of the faculty; suspension from attendance, which would disqualify the student from receiving his certificate; exclusion from any place of instruction, rustication from the college, and expulsion. The various suggestions of the council were unanimously adopted.

A MAN'S LIFE SAVED BY A GIRL.—A few days ago a small boat, while going off to pilot a vessel making for the port of Carenton, was upset in a sudden squall, and the man in her was precipitated into the water. After some exertion he managed to get hold of the keel of the boat, calling at the same time for assistance. A young girl who heard his cries jumped into a skiff, and, notwithstanding the violence of the wind and waves, boldly pushed off to his assistance, and fortunately rescued him just as his strength was becoming exhausted. But for this timely aid, in a few minutes more he would have let go his hold and been drowned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S AND HOMŒOPATHY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am sorry again to trespass upon your space, but I promise that I will be very brief.

Having shown, I think, clearly to any impartial man, that Mr. Hale possessed himself of his diploma in a manner unworthy of a scholar or a gentleman, I will proceed to make a few observations upon the new point started in your editorial comments upon my note.

You say, "A medical diploma, we suppose, is a testimonial to a certain amount of medical knowledge; it is a guarantee, not of intention, but of professional acquirement." Again, "A diploma is a testimonial of what is in the mind, not what is in the will, and guarantees knowledge, not intention."

Your remarks are apt, and pithily put; but, excuse me, this is special pleading. Knowledge and intention cannot be separated without subterfuge. What a man's mind is, such is his will; be he honest. To say your mind directs you to one conclusion, whilst your voice utters the contrary, is deceit, and, consequently, base.

An examination the test only of your knowledge, not your intention! Would the University be justified in granting their diploma to a man they knew was mad, because he could answer their questions? The St. Andrew's examination is a practical one; it is an inquiry into what you practise, not what you preach; else, what use of an examination at all. To take an example. Suppose Mr. Hale was examined on the treatment of an aneurism of the popliteal space, and he answered that he would apply pressure, or tie the artery, he would answer rightly; but supposing his intention were to open it with a lancet, his patient must necessarily die, and the University (if they knew such to have been his intention) be condemned.

You ask, "Does not a medical examination include other branches of medical science besides the therapeutic?" True. But what has that to do with the question? To be a Doctor of Medicine, the principal requirement must be a knowledge of medicine, or therapeutics.

Again: "Are allopathists bound to practise in strict accordance with their answers?" I say, decidedly, in the spirit and essence of their answers, modified only as the inherent nature of the circumstances demands. And hence, indeed, arises the necessity that they should answer at their examinations according to their real opinions.

And lastly, "Will not a homœopathist be more trusted if he has followed a regular course of study?" I say, Yes. But I am not aware that the study of one system is likely to make a man proficient in another, or that a man guilty of deception upon one point would be likely to obtain the confidence of his patients upon others.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SPECTATOR.

[It is useless to re-argue the case with our correspondent. We will, therefore, content ourselves with once again expressing our view of the matter—but this time in the language of another—Dr. J. R. Russell, of Edinburgh. He says, "The folly of converting an examination of knowledge attained into a confession of faith, presided over by a body of inquisitors, is too flagrant not to be instantly felt so soon as it is stated. Nor is the criminality less than the folly."—ED. NONCON.]

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—The question of the abolition of capital punishments has, it is believed, never been agitated in the Channel Islands until lately; when Mr. Barrett, of Royston, being in Jersey, was invited to give three lectures on the subject. The first was delivered in the Temperance Hall, a commodious building, to an attentive audience, connected with the Rev. Mr. Chancellor's church; at the close of which a gentleman rose and stated to the meeting that during the course of a lengthened residence in a county town in England, he had known of five cases in which, through mistaken identity or imperfect evidence, innocent persons had been hung. The second lecture was given to a large assemblage, principally of the working classes in the chapel of the Bible Christians; and the last in the schoolroom of the same building, to the congregation of the old Independent interest. At the close of this, M. Le Petit, pastor of the French Independents, stated, that when pursuing his collegiate studies on the continent, there was a public execution in the town where he lived, and that when the students of the University were talking of it, one of them said, "Governments do not believe in the immortality of the soul; this execution is a Government lesson on materialism." At the close of each meeting, petitions were unanimously adopted praying for the entire abolition of capital punishment.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AN OUT-DOOR PREACHER.—A paragraph, that originated with the *Record*, has found its way into the morning papers, and is going "the round of the press":—

As I was passing along Orchard-street, Portman-square, on Monday evening, about nine o'clock, I was surprised to see a great crowd assembled round "Kell Mell Buildings"; and, on inquiry, I found that Cardinal Wiseman was preaching from a platform in the open air. The court (through which there is a thoroughfare into Duke-street) was illuminated, and filled with Irish. After waiting some little while, the Cardinal came into the street, to a carriage which was waiting for him, attended by boys and men wearing white surplices, and bearing lighted candles, banners, and also an immense crucifix. There were a great many police standing around, but none attempted to interfere with this illegal procession.

Has not the "authorized" local pastor the courage of the Blackburn rector, who, finding a "Ranter" about to address a large congregation, usurped the stump, declaring that he alone was the legitimate preacher of that district?

The estimated number of letters, as appears from an official return, delivered as "chargeable" was last year, 347,069,071.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Assembly has prorogued itself by a count-out. The only interesting matter of the last week of its sitting has arisen upon the speech of Lord Palmerston in reference to the supposed note of Cardinal Antonelli, and upon the occupation of Rome. On the occasion of a bill to authorize extraordinary supplies, M. Emmanuel Arago complained that the French occupation of Rome tended rather to weaken than to increase the influence of the Government in Italy. M. Baroche contended that the occupation must be maintained, unless they preferred to have the capital of Christendom garrisoned by Austrians. The Minister of Foreign Affairs then confirmed, in the most explicit manner, the denial of Lord Palmerston as to the existence of the note published in the *Independence Belge*, and attributed to Cardinal Antonelli, as well as that other supposed document, alleged by the *Assemblée Nationale* to have been addressed by Count Nesselrode to the Italian Courts. M. Jules Favre inferred that the Government was convinced that the clerical régime at Rome could be only bolstered up by means of foreign soldiers. In the course of the debate, M. Baroche spoke of Mr. Gladstone's statements as probably exaggerated.

The Republicans are reported to have held a stormy meeting, much division existing among them as to a committee of vigilance. They have, however, succeeded in appointing one, including Victor Hugo and E. Girardin. The Mountain has also put forth a manifesto, signed by ninety-three representatives. The names of fourteen others, including Victor Hugo, Emile de Girardin, Pascal Duprat, and Dupont (de Bussac) are published as adherents to the manifesto. The name of Carnot is not among either the signatures or adhesions. The document, which is very long, occupying five columns of the *National*, is moderate in its tone. It insists upon the illegality of the law of the 31st of May; assumes that that law will yet be repealed by the present assembly; and dwells upon the impossibility of the re-election of Louis Napoleon, because such a re-election would violate the constitution. It declares the determination of the Mountain not to vote for revision before the new elections, and expresses a confident belief that 1852, which is falsely pointed to as a crisis, will pass over legally and peacefully. It is remarked that the *Siccle*, General Cavaignac's journal, does not contain the manifesto.

Public attention is now fixed upon the trials of some political prisoners now proceeding, by court martial at Lyons. The accused, thirty-seven in number, are attainted of a conspiracy to establish a Red Republic by insurrection. They are defended by thirty counsel, the leader of whom is the eloquent Michael de Bourges. His hotel is surrounded every morning by bodies of workmen, who conduct him to the court in a procession. So great is the excitement of the people that large military preparations have been made.

The editor of the *Siccle*, and the writer of an article in that paper embodying the gossip of the lobbies of the Assembly—that the President had paid £12,000 lost by an English lady at play, though it left his coffers empty of all but a few francs; that *coups d'états* were meditated on certain occasions, &c.—have been tried, and escaped with only a fine of 2,500 francs and three months' imprisonment for the editor, and 500 francs and two months' imprisonment for the writer. The leniency of the judge is said to have given great offence at the Elysée.

ITALY.

A reaction from the anti-revolutionary reaction seems to have set in in good earnest. Mr. Gladstone has waked not only a thousand echoes, but as many corroborative witnesses. All the English papers, and all the liberal French journals, now teem with damnable facts respecting the Governments of Rome and Naples. The *Times* seems anxious to atone for its former sins of concealment and perversion by the fulness of its disclosures and the severity of its comments. In a leading article it thus describes the prisons of Rome, after showing the process by which they are filled:—

The Roman gaols are divided into cells of between 7 and 8 feet square, or, as it may be desirable to state the exact proportions, of 8ft. 11in. in length, 7ft. 7in. in breadth, and 7ft. 10in. in height. In each of these are shut two prisoners, who are thus placed on an allowance of air of little greater than that required for the consumption of one. But this separate incarceration is a privilege to be earned only by formidable guilt, or purchased by considerable bribes. For the common class of prisoners there is one common room, where they lie day and night, like negroes in a slave-ship, on straw too foul for a stable. On provocation given or assumed, the gaoler has the power of inflicting severe flogging, or of attaching to the legs of his victims a weight of iron so great as almost to incapacitate them from moving. Besides these apartments there are others designed to hold ten prisoners each, but for which twenty is now considered a fitter complement, and in these the single window is so high from the ground that the inmates can only obtain a breath of air by mounting upon each other's shoulders in turn. Once a month only is any visit allowed from friends or relatives, and then in the presence of the gaolers and with a double iron grating intervening. We have confined ourselves to a simple statement of facts without any comment, but the reader will probably not be surprised when we add, that within the space of a few days, as credibly reported, six prisoners had died of starvation, two had been put in irons for attempting suicide, and two had been carried raving to a madhouse. Even this, however, is but an imperfect sketch of the horrors prevailing. So frightful are the practices of these rooms, where the very vilest of desperadoes are herded together without any effectual supervision, that the political prisoners are glad to provoke solitary confinement by any breach of

discipline as an escape from inexpressible pollution. Those who remember the stories of convict life which almost terrified our Government from the system of transportation, will be able to imagine the enormities of these infamous abodes, and to conclude how completely even all that we have described is outdone by that which is indescribable.

As the differences between the French and the Papal authorities widen, the soldiers and people become more friendly. The last quarrel has arisen out of the imprisonment by the French commander of three Papal sbirri. Their offence was that of having demanded to go out of the city at an hour when the gates are shut, without any written order from the Roman police, and then, although allowed to go out accompanied by a French soldier, their having run away from him as soon as they got well beyond the walls. The soldier had been placed under arrest for not having fired upon them as soon as they attempted to leave his escort, and the sbirri themselves are to be tried by court martial.

The King of Naples has returned to that city. A sensation had been created at court, and among the intelligent classes by such inklings as have reached of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet; and all papers printed in Piedmont are consequently stopped in the Post-office. It is said the suspension of the prosecutions was proposed in a cabinet council, but the Minister of Police insisted on going on. He has added sixty new spies, and told them they must work before they get any pay. The King, to balance in some measure the military and civil authorities, has begun by empowering the generals of districts to use their discretion in liberating "political offenders," as they are called. Thus the irritation is kept up—the military man denounces the police, and charges that body with having received large sums of money from the victims of the paid spy—each calls the other "republicans." Physical necessity will soon enjoin some change. The prisons are bursting with their miserable crowds. Ten thousand have been imprisoned because some book or print was found in their house which aroused suspicion. Signor Corasio, an old man of seventy-five, was sent to prison for having written extracts from Tacitus in his memorandum-book; and Signor Sisto, for having in his possession "Guizot's Democratic en France!" One Signora Arpa was arrested because she would not tell where her husband, a wealthy barrister, suspected of Liberalism, had fled; and a widow, Donna Maria Ricci-Devernois, was doomed to six months' imprisonment, for having visited her son, a priest, who had escaped from gaol, and was to leave his country for ever on board an English steamer. An "occasional correspondent" of the *Daily News* supplements Mr. Gladstone's story of Poerio with the following sad account of Scialoja, "the friend of Bastiat, Horace Say, and Richard Cobden:"—

We learn, by the latest intelligence from Naples, that the late Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, Antonio Scialoja, is to be tried, or rather sentenced to the galleys. The writer says: I met Mr. Scialoja, a born Neapolitan, at Turin, where he was professor of political economy. He made himself generally beloved by the gentleness of his temper, and by the moderation of his views. He was a free-trader and a constitutionalist, and as such the greatest enemy of violent revolutions. His "Trattato Elementare di Economia Politica" contains the substance of his lectures, and is a proof of the practical turn of his mind. His position in Turin was a pleasant one in every respect when the revolution of 1848 broke out; but mindful of his native country, he returned to Naples in March, 1848, though with the intention not to fix himself on so treacherous a soil. After his arrival there he had an interview with the King, who, by the advice of his ministry, had appointed Scialoja to a high judicial office. A few days later, on the 7th of April, he was named Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. . . . The deplorable events of the 15th of May, 1848, in Naples, severely tried Scialoja's hopes. He saw that the reactionary party would avail itself of the unsuccessful attempt of a few hundred madmen, who evidently were under foreign influence, and he withdrew from office. Unwilling to use other arms than those of words and of persuasion, he resorted to both, writing for the press, and lecturing on political economy to refute the doctrines of Socialism. The Government stopped these lectures. But Scialoja was member of the Parliament; he had therefore the tribune, and he denounced from it all those seeds of corruption and absolutism which soon were to grow and bring forth such bitter fruits in his unfortunate country. Now, who could believe that sixteen months after he left office he was imprisoned, in September, 1849, under the pretence that he had been implicated in the disturbances of the 15th of May. . . . But it is enough to say, that he has now been nearly two years in prison, and that the Neapolitan judges were not able to find false witnesses against him. He often, but in vain, implored the judges to try him, that he might thus have the opportunity of defending himself. Now, after a preliminary imprisonment of twenty-two months, he will be dragged before the court, not to be judged, but to be condemned.

Every part of the Peninsula under Bourbon and Hapsburg domination, is similarly afflicted. In the Neapolitan provinces, the houses of the Liberals are sacked and destroyed by the rabble, instigated by the authorities; and in Salerno, General Palma had flogged more than twenty persons publicly in the market-place, to make them confess where they had concealed their arms. The Cabinet propose to establish an extraordinary commission, under the name of "Giunta di Stato," with the power to pass sentences without the judicial forms; and, meanwhile, the Government has sent to the galleys about 600 persons compromised in the Calabrian rising, by ministerial order, without a trial. The Austrian lieutenant of the Venetian territory has addressed the following circular—

To the military commanders in the office of public order. When you are requested to furnish information respecting any person with the qualification of special, you must exactly supply concerning that person all the following indications:—

1. His nation, place of birth, parentage, age, &c.
2. His personal description.
3. His intellectual culture and talents.
4. His character and humour.
5. His sentiments in politics, religion, and other matters.
6. His social position and education.
7. The estimation in which he is publicly held, and the extent of his influence.
8. His manner of living—as, what he habitually does or omits to do; whether he is much or little at home; and, if he goes out, where he usually goes, with special indication of the names of the public places, private houses, and families he visits; and whether he goes to them in the day or in the night, frequently, seldom, or periodically; also, with what company he ordinarily spends his time.
9. What are his usual topics of discourse in public places.
10. With whom he keeps up a correspondence, and whether frequently, seldom, or periodically.
11. Whether he is in the habit of travelling, where, and on what pretext; and whether he does so frequently, or periodically, or seldom, alone or in company, and by what means of conveyance.
12. His means of subsistence; whether there is a due proportion between his income and his expenditure; whether he is lavish, economical, or parsimonious; and whether he lives from day to day.
13. In what special relations he stands to his parents, his family, his friends, and his mistress.
14. What part he took in the revolution, and whether by actions or only in thought. Was he an enthusiast or a cool-headed calculator? Did he in public or in secret aid the revolution under the mask of neutrality—when, where, and in what spot specially?
15. If he took no concern in the revolution, did he refrain on principle and from devotion to his lawful sovereign, or from fear, prudence, apathy, inertia or calculation?
16. In the changes of party-fortune did he remain always the same, or did he turn as the wind was blowing? And by what facts might his change of sentiment be proved?
17. In fine, a biographic sketch describing all the antecedents of his history.

Venice, June 7, 1851.
The Military and Civil Lieutenant of the Venetian Provinces.
GORCZKORHAWSKY.

Naturally enough, while all this is going on, we hear of the assembling of Austrian forces in the States of the Church—of the French General taking up the strongest position he can find in the capital—and of the King of Naples providing the garrison of Gaeta with stores of every description.

GERMANY.

The States of Baden and Wurtemberg are suffering from storm and flood. The Neckar, the Murg, the Alb, and the Isar have risen with frightful rapidity to a height ten, and in some places twelve, feet above their average level. Accounts had been received from Ulm, Goppingen, Esslingen, Canstall, Heilbronn, Nagold, Altensteig, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Baden-Baden, Tubingen, Nurnberg, Wurzburg, and Mannheim, all of which vie with each other in their dismal characters. Bridges of all kinds have suffered most materially. The loss of human life has been great. Two railway watchmen were drowned at Ettlingen, and at Pforzheim twelve persons found a watery grave by the upsetting of a boat. The Wurtemberg line of railway between Stuttgart and Ulm was rendered impassable in two places, across which the passengers are obliged to proceed on foot; in Baden, the bridge by Kinzing had given way, and the dam at Renchen broken through; below Durlach the water had also broken up the rails. Latest accounts state that the lower lands were still under water, to the irretrievable damage of the crops which were just ripening. The Rhine, too, was rising, endangering in every place its artificial embankments. Much damage had been done to the fortifications of Rastatt, the lower casemates of which were under water. In Baden-Baden the waters rose to within very few feet of the large hall. A newly-built Swiss cottage, inhabited by an English family, was carried away so rapidly that the inhabitants had barely time to save their lives. The Grand Duke, who was travelling at the time, has returned to Carlsruhe to assist the efforts making to relieve the distressed families, who are suffering from want in consequence of the inundations. On the subscription list stand the names of the Prince and Princess of Prussia with a donation of six hundred florins. Lake Lucerne has also overflowed its banks close to Lucerne, and the Aar and Lutschener have done the same in Interlaken.

The two great governments continue to preserve the *entente cordiale*, which is the worse for their subjects and neighbours. The Austrian and Prussian representatives addressed to the Frankfurt Diet the inquiry whether the Diet feels itself able to maintain peace and order—if not, of course, adequate protection must be provided. The majority of the States have instructed their representatives to reply in the affirmative; so that some new pretext must be found for establishing a federal police.

The Diet has at length withdrawn its commissioners from unhappy Hesse Cassel, leaving it to the unchecked absolutism of the elector and Hasenpflug. There is nothing more to destroy or to trample on. The constitution is utterly demolished; and to crown the work, whilst juries are to a great extent abolished, any comment coming from any official or private person respecting the ordinances by which it is superseded, or any word or deed which may bear a construction unfavourable to them, is declared to be revolt and rebellion, to be dealt with accordingly. Besides, the inhabitants are wasted in mind and ruined in pocket by a military occupation which has lasted eight or nine months. Those who were able have emigrated; those who remain must sub-

mit to whatever the government may choose to inflict.

According to the *Daily News* Berlin correspondent, the Diet is now about to enter on a new field of action, that is, to bring ecclesiastical and religious affairs under its cognisance:—

The pretext is this: that the free congregations are the hot-beds of democratic propagandism, and the object will be therefore to suppress them altogether. But whatever the Diet may do in this respect, the evangelical church of Prussia, who has already solemnly put these congregations, with formal ban and anathema, out of the pale of Christianity, will have the honour of having led the way to the religious persecution meditated. The persecution, consequently, will not so much be that of a civil power, as that of a so-called protestant and evangelical church that forms the most absolute and domineering ecclesiastical authority now on the face of the earth. The real power of the Church of Rome, whatever its pretensions may be, is nothing to it. And the spirit of the Protestant Church of Prussia is so thoroughly popish, that the churchmen of the Romish communion, and those of the High Church of this country, entirely agree together in principle; it is only as to the degree in which this principle is to be developed, that they differ. . . . There is a pithy little bit in the *Kreuz Zeitung*, so characteristic of that paper and of the party it represents, that I cannot forbear transcribing it. The article from which I extract is entitled "Democracy, Cholera, and the Potato Blight." Thus it runs: "Death is the wages of sin. Every age has its peculiar sins and peculiar punishments. At present, democratic principles have attacked the mind of the people, cholera their blood, and the potato blight their means of subsistence. We do not, however, want knowledge of these things—we want repentance. Let the people return to the living God, and he will have mercy upon them. Conversation can alone save us." This hideous, brazen-faced hypocrisy, this ruffian cant, this swaggering, insolent pharisaism—what effect can it have but to drive the people from sheer disgust as far away from the Church as possible, into the opposite but much honestier extreme of the "free congregations?" You must recollect that the *Kreuz Zeitung* is emphatically a Church paper, the organ, in fact, of the State-Church of Prussia.

Preparations are actively proceeding for the reassembling of the provincial diets. The district authorities have received orders not to accept protests, but to prosecute the parties persisting in making them. The Liberals are advised by one of their organs, to return to the Diets those who will protest against them on their first assembling.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The screw steamship, "Sir Robert Peel," has arrived with papers from the Cape to the 4th of July. She brings no decisive intelligence respecting the Kafir war. Sir Harry Smith was on the frontier. The enemy was in check, and he contemplated a decisive movement, which, it was hoped, might lead to a termination of hostilities. Sandili continued on the Amatola mountains. It is said that his favoured prophet, Umlangeni, had deserted him and joined another chief. Pato remained faithful to the British cause. The colonists at Cape Town believed that a Constitution had been sent to them, but that the officials had not published it. The *Cape Town Mail* declares that the rebellion of the frontier Hottentots had assumed a new development during the past month. The insurrection had spread more widely, and the general nature of the objects which the rebels had in view was becoming better known. "These objects," according to the *Mail*,

Were the expulsion of the English colonists from that portion of the frontier districts which is situated between the Sunday's, the Baviaan's, and the Keiskamma Rivers, and the occupation of that territory by the Hottentots, as an independent "nation." These intentions, however, have not been entertained by all the Hottentots in that part of the country. Many of them have remained faithful, in spite of the defection of their comrades and relatives. The Hottentots in other parts of the colony have had no concern in the plot whatever, and have evinced no symptoms of disaffection. The rebellion, taken in connexion with the general hostilities, cannot be properly termed a war of races. As the Fingoes have been contending against the Kafirs, so, in like manner, the Hottentot levies from the western districts have been fighting unhesitatingly against the rebellious Hottentots of the frontier. The insurrection, in fact, is a purely local affair, affecting only a comparatively small and well-defined section of the Colony.

The same journal takes a very gloomy view of the state of affairs. It says the colonists on the frontier find themselves unable to make head against the increasing hordes of the enemy. "The most active and resolute leaders are falling one after another. We receive week after week lamentable news of the murder of travellers, the burning of homesteads, the devastation of wide tracts of country, where the horizon is described as lighted up at night by the flames of deserted farmhouses. The frontier colonists have certainly done almost all that has been done during the last six months, and that is not a little, for the defence of the colony. But there is no concert, no system—in a word, no government. Our enemies are united; and the colonists, the troops, the military officers, the civil authorities, are working, if not absolutely against one another, at least without co-operation or sympathy." It adds this emphatic declaration:—"Under the present system, there is no apparent reason why the war should not continue for six years. Yet, with a colonial Parliament, uniting all classes of the colonists in a phalanx for the common defence, and with Sir Andries Stockenström as Commandant-General of the colonial forces on the frontier, this wretched contest, which is wasting the best blood and devouring the wealth of the border districts, might be brought to a close in six weeks."

AMERICA.

The last arrivals from New York announce a Cuban insurrection; but the reports are received

with caution by the English papers. The *Tribune* says:—

The pronunciamiento for Cuban independence was made on the 4th of July, signed by the principal leaders of the revolt, Aguero Aguero, Aguero Estrada, and Arriaga Pina, as provisional representatives of the people of Cuba. After enumerating the principal grievances which the island has suffered from Spanish rule, this instrument declares that Cuba is, and by the law of Nature ought to be, independent of Spain, and owes submission only to the authority of those who, while awaiting the action of the people, are provisionally entrusted with the command of each locality, and of the military forces. The first real battle of the patriots took place after the issuing of the pronunciamiento. A party of Government troops, which had been sent out to make prisoners of the revolutionists, fell in with a guerilla force under Aguero Aguero, on the 4th of July, at the foot of the Casorro mountains. On the previous day a skirmish occurred, in which the patriot leader Sanchez was taken prisoner, and a few arms were captured by the Spanish troops. In the engagement on the 4th, the Cubans numbered 200 men and the Spaniards 300 men, consisting of 100 Lancers and 200 infantry. After a vigorous contest the Spaniards retreated, having lost 21 killed, including the captain, and 18 wounded. The loss on the Cuban side was slight, only two or three having been wounded and none killed. Twelve of the Spanish troops deserted their colours and joined the patriots. The effect of this battle was to inspire the people with fresh confidence, and they soon increased the number of insurrectionists to over 1,000. They were divided into five guerilla parties of 200 men each, which were stationed in the strongholds about Casorro and Puerto Principe, where they were drilled in military exercises, and received strong accessions to their numbers. After the engagement of the 4th, the Spanish troops fell back on Principe, some seventeen leagues from Casorro. The announcement of the victory of the insurgents produced great excitement among the people of Principe. Nothing but the great number of soldiers in the garrison, over 4,000, prevented a great massacre of the troops. The general did not dare to send out a force in pursuit of the Cubans, for fear of a popular rising, and despatched messengers to Havannah for a reinforcement of 2,000 men. The insurgents meanwhile were gaining strength and confidence. There are rumours of several other engagements, in which the Government troops were defeated, but thus far we have not sufficiently direct accounts to furnish materials for an opinion.

The news had been received with public demonstrations of rejoicing at New York; and the Government had ordered increased vigilance to prevent parties joining the insurgents.

There is no political news of importance unless we attribute that character to a dinner lately given in South Carolina, at which the following hotheaded toasts were proposed and received with "tremendous cheering":—

Separate Secession—now become necessary to the preservation of State rights; the only remedy proposed for our dishonour; the only alternative to submission.

Resistance at every hazard and to the last extremity. Our State—she is solemnly pledged to secede from this accursed and oppressive Union; and she will redeem her pledge, "come woe, come woe."

From Canada we learn that there has been much excitement in Toronto on the subject of the C. ry Reserves. Two meetings were held on one evening, at each of which resolutions of a diverse nature were carried. At one the voice was very strongly in favour of the secularization of the reserves, and applying them to the purposes of education; at the other, loud protests were made against any interference with the present settlement. Some disturbance took place after the meetings, which was magnified by the New York papers into a serious riot.—Among the estimates now before the House of Assembly, is an item for £1,500 to Mr. Roebuck, for his services to the late House of Assembly of Lower Canada.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A terrible explosion took place at one o'clock on Wednesday, in the French citadel of Arras. A quantity of chlorate of potash, which was spread out to dry in the sun, took fire spontaneously, and communicated with two barrels of gunpowder and a large number of grenades in a store-room of the garrison. The bodies of nine soldiers, quite dead, and two mortally injured, had been found, and there were still three missing.

The village of Poignolles, in the Eure-et-Loire, containing thirty houses, was nearly all destroyed by an incendiary fire on the night of the 28th ult. The authors of the fire, who have not yet been discovered, attempted to burn in their beds the inhabitants of the first house fired, having barricaded the door outside to prevent their escape.

In Bavaria, the priests have frightened the people into considerable almsgiving by telling them the eclipse *might* be the beginning of the end of all things. At the entrance of the Church of the Minorities, in Vienna, the following "Christian invitation" was posted—"The 27th July being the eve of a great phenomenon of nature, processions will be made by the faithful to the shrines of our Lady at Maria Zell and Klein Maria Teferl, to pray for the intercession of the Queen of Heaven, that no harm may happen to our beloved city of Vienna. The faithful assemble at the convent of the Carmelites at six in the morning, and are requested to bring with them female children clothed in white to attend the Cross."

A few months since, a person bearing the name of Altieri passed himself off as a cardinal in different states of Italy, and also of Germany. This man, who, it seems, is perfectly initiated in all the secrets of the Roman Court, has just been arrested, and delivered up to the Roman authorities by Austria.

Signor Polletti, the engineer at the head of the

department of the mines in the island of Sardinia, has sent accounts, confirming the discovery of an extensive coal-mine in the province of Iglesias. From the result of the preliminary investigations, it is believed to extend over the surface of 160 square kilometres.

The Milan official *Gazette* of the 2nd inst. announces that an upholsterer, named Antonio Sciesa, convicted of having posted up incendiary proclamations in the streets of Milan during the night of the 30th ult., was sentenced to be hanged. The executioner, however, being absent, he was shot by a platoon of soldiers on the 2nd inst.

The *Turin Gazette* gives an account of a trial-trip, made on the 2nd inst. by two steam-engines, furnished by Mr. Stephenson, on the steep part of the railway between Arquata and Turin. Each one carried 60 tons over the distance at the rate of 16 miles an hour.

The Pope has sent the Grand Cross of the Order of Pius to M. de Manteuffel, Prime Minister of the King of Prussia.

The body of the aged Prince del Drago, of Rome, was lately interred with great pomp in the church of St. Vincent. The next day the whole building was found full of smoke, to the great alarm and horror of the early visitants to the church, who concluded that Old Nick had been, during the night, to carry off the body of the senator, and that the smoke and stench he left behind him were but the natural atmosphere of his infernal abode. The ecclesiastical authorities ordered the vault to be re-opened. No sooner was the upper slab removed, than a burst of mingled flame and smoke, accompanied by a most mephitic odour, drove the workmen from the spot. This conflagration is attributed to a spontaneous combustion of the gases arising from a number of corpses in different stages of decomposition in the vault.

A POLITICAL CATECHISM IN RUSSIA.—The *Echo of Mont Blanc* furnishes fragments of a political catechism, printed clandestinely at St. Petersburg, and emanating, it is said, from proscribed Russians, now refugees in Berlin. The *Echo*, it must be borne in mind, is a reactionary paper, and has probably selected from the catechism such parts as appeared to its vision to be the most alarming. The whole catechism is said to make a pamphlet of thirty-four pages, to be circulated gratis, and to be throughout a dialogue between two characters, who are called *Pesecuted and Adept*. It is divided into four chapters, entitled "The Czar," "The Nobility," "The Soldier," and the "The National Government." On the frontispiece are these words: "In the name of God and the Russian People." We translate the following extracts, as published in the *Courier des Etats Unis*:—

Question. How many Czars are there in Russia? Answer. One only, as there is but one Sun and but one God. Q. What is a noble in Russia? A. It is a man who may beat or strike others, but may not himself be struck. Q. What is the life of a soldier in Russia? A. That of a galley-slave. Q. Will it always be so? A. Yes, while the cudgel lasts. Q. What government should we have if God should permit us, some day, to expel the perjurers from the country? A. A national government. There would be no Czar. The people would become the Czar, as they did of old at Novogorod. There would be a Council and a General Assembly; and there would be no oppressors. Q. It is said that order would cease to exist under a republic. A. That is a delusion; a pure invention of the worshippers of the Czar. And what is the order which despotism imposes? Torture, the cudgel, soldiers running the gauntlet, drunken commissaries, and prevaricating authorities. Q. Can such a change as you propose be effected without bloodshed? A. Alas, no; but we are ready for the battle; we will raise barricades; we will fire upon the Czar. Q. And will he not bring his artillery upon you? A. We will throw ourselves upon the guns. Q. He will break down your barricades. A. We will break down his palace. Though beaten off many times, we will return to the assault. Q. What will you make of the creatures of the Czar. A. Sergeants, corporals, soldiers, according to their capacities and services. Q. Where will you find arms? A. At the gunsmiths, in the barracks and arsenals, private houses, and above all upon the soldiers themselves. Q. Are there not some means less terrible which could be employed? Can we not make terms with the Czar? A. It is impossible. The blood of his victims is imprinted on his front. A good war is to be preferred to a shameful peace. To arms!"

NEW ACT RELATING TO LANDLORD AND TENANT.—A new act came into force on the 31st ult. (14th and 15th Victoria, chap. 25), to improve the law of landlord and tenant in relation to emblements, to growing crops seized in execution, and to agricultural tenants' fixtures. It enacts that, on the determination of leases or tenancies under tenant for life, &c., instead of claims to emblements, the tenant shall continue to hold and occupy such farms or lands until the expiration of the current year. Growing crops of the tenant seized and sold under an execution shall, in default of sufficient goods and chattels of the tenant, be liable for the accruing rent, "notwithstanding any bargain and sale, or assignment, which may have been made or executed, of such growing crops, by any such sheriff or other officer." A tenant may remove the buildings and fixtures erected by him on a farm, unless the landlord shall elect to take them. Further, it is provided that on a tenant quitting the place, leaving the tithe-rent charge unpaid, the landlord may pay the same, and recover it from the first named tenant as if it were a simple contract debt. The act is not to extend to Scotland.

The great lunatic asylum which has just been erected at Colney Hatch, Middlesex, is said to have 1,045 rooms, 7,845 windows, and 1,470 doors.

IRELAND.

The Limerick election continues to employ the pens of Irish publicists. The Rev. Father Kenyon, in a letter to the *Limerick Chronicle*, describes it "as incomparably the most shameful that has been made in Ireland, and as more shameful than any that can be anticipated from this date to the end of the world." Among other reasons for this hearty denunciation, he says:—"The electors have not only renounced or ignored every sentiment and idea of national independence, and of civic dignity, but they have resumed, and, as far as their insane exertions may avail, rekindled throughout this land of doom the baleful torch of religious animosity." The *Nation* rather assents to than approves of the choice of a Saxon to represent the western city, and hopes that it is a case *sui generis*. There is too much reason to fear that the "baleful torch" will become a wide-spread conflagration. The Catholic Defence Association is preparing for a great aggregate meeting, at which Archbishop Cullen is expected to preside. Messrs. Reynolds, Keogh, and Sadleir, have been appointed to draw up the resolutions; and the first-named gentleman is providing that the agitation shall be "thorough," by keeping all the ex-officials of Conciliation Hall out of the party.

The Defence Association has also put forth a document, in the *Tablet*, in which the repeal of the recent act is only the first and least of the objects announced for agitation. The penal laws against Jesuits, and other remnants of Protestant intolerance that may linger on the statute-book, are set down for expurgation. The Irish Protestant Establishment is characterised as a "usurping Church," and its destruction is demanded. Lastly, and yet more boldly, it is proposed to require the repeal of "the Regency Act (3 & 4 Vict. c. lii.), of the Coronation Oath, and of the Act of Settlement, which limit the possession of the Crown to Protestants, and make the conversion to genuine Christianity a forfeiture of title."

A benediction has been bestowed from the highest quarter on Irish manufactures. The nuns of the Ursuline Convent in Cork, who have established a school for the instruction in crochet and needlework generally, recently forwarded to the Pope a "beautiful rochet," the handiwork of a little girl ten years old, which his Holiness was pleased to accept. The following letter from Rome, in reference to an interview with the Holy Father, was received by one of the sisterhood:—

Dearest Sister,—You have ere now received Marianne's letter, communicating the gratifying particulars of our audience of His Holiness. I need not, then, enlarge on the cordiality of our reception, or on the more than gracious affability with which our Holy Father accepted the gift presented by the Ursuline community of Blackrock. I explained that the rochet had been worked by the children who attend the Ursuline poor school, and that the religious of this numerous and long-established community devote their lives to the education of the higher as well as of the lower classes of society. The Holy Father evinced the highest interest in the information. He examined the rochet minutely, and pronounced the work exquisite. He understood that it was done with the needle, and himself observed, that being composed of a multitude of separate pieces, afterwards combined, an extraordinary degree of patience must have been requisite for the completion of so difficult a task. "I shall with great pleasure wear this robe, sent me by these ladies," said His Holiness, "and hope that my example may be followed by the bishops and clergy of Ireland, that so the poor may be benefited. I send my blessing to these good religious, as also to their poor pupils." I quote the Holy Father's exact words. It is probable that he may wear the rochet on this day, the Feast of the Corpus Christi.

The Dublin and Galway railway was opened on the 1st inst. The first train made the journey in five hours and forty minutes. Mr. Horace Greely, of the *New York Tribune*, was among the visitors, and undertook to use his influence with the American Government to open a direct communication between the Western shores of Ireland and the sea-board of the States. Most of the Grand Juries at the recent assizes have agreed to a memorial to the heads of the Treasury to the same effect.

THE CASE OF SARAH BARBER.—The sentence of execution upon this woman has been respite for a fortnight, to be followed probably by a reprieve. The respite was not received at Nottingham until the day before that appointed for her execution, and thousands had assembled in face of the drop, which had been erected in front of the gaol. Facts that have come to light since the trial, tend to implicate the man Ingram, who was acquitted of being an accomplice in the poisoning. The woman's career has been a wretched one. At a very early period of her life she was surrounded by the most depraved companions. A sum of money bequeathed to her by her grandfather, to be appropriated to her education, was apparently spent in some other way, as she appears to have been totally neglected in her youth, and her dissolute character at sixteen years of age attracted general notice. A few years later she had grown to the height of 6 feet 3 inches. When seventeen years of age she was married to Barber, but his brutal and indecent conduct was soon found insupportable—she deserted him, and went in company with a man named Gittott to France. Thither Barber went to her, and prevailed upon her to return and reside with him again. Their conduct after this was even more shameless than before, and in the midst of this career Barber's life was cut short by poison.

A salmon has been caught with a net in the Spey, in Rothiemoon Fob, which weighed forty-five pounds.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Agriculture, for the relief of, 16.
 Bishops, for diminishing the number of, 1.
 Church-rates, against the abolition of, 1.
 Court of Chancery, for abolishing Equity Jurisdiction of, 1.
 Crystal Palace, for the preservation of, 10.
 Disarmament, for a general, 1.
 Newspapers, for a repeal of burdens on, 5.
 Political Offenders, for inquiry into treatment of, 1.
 Supply of Water to the Metropolis, for procuring, 1.
 Universal Suffrage, &c., in favour of, 1.
 Working Shipwrights, complaining of the distress of, 1.
 Wesleyan Methodists, for inquiry into the disputes of, 1.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

County Courts further extension bill.
 Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management (No. 2) Bill.

DEBATES.

EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR ESTATES.

On Wednesday, the third reading of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management (No. 2) Bill, was an order of the day. Mr. HENLEY said, after fuller consideration of this measure, he believed it would work injuriously both to the Church and to the lessees, and that it was not fair, or wise, or decent to legislate upon this subject in so precipitate a manner. He, therefore, moved to defer the third reading for three months, which amendment was seconded by Colonel SITHORP.

Mr. J. A. SMITH observed that the lessees, as a body, who were at present in a state of painful uncertainty, were greatly interested in this bill becoming law. Though falling far short of what was required, he hoped it would pass, preparatory to future legislation.

Mr. ALCOCK, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, and Mr. AG-LIONBY, gave a qualified support to the bill.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER said, he should vote for the third reading of the bill, because it would not have the effect of pledging the ecclesiastical corporations to any future legislation recognising the alleged rights of the lessees, which had no legal or equitable basis, but were founded upon a course of mismanagement by bodies entrusted with public interests, from which the lessees had derived considerable benefit; and no man could acquire a vested interest from the mismanagement of public property. The Church had been affected incidentally by modern legislation. Parliament now always acted as if Church property was the sole fund out of which Church extension was to be provided for; the interest of the public, therefore, required that Church property should not be sacrificed to the interests of individuals, unless their claims rested upon a solid basis, legal or equitable.

Mr. HEADLAM dissented from some of Mr. Palmer's views. He denied the position, that the mismanagement of public bodies did not confer rights upon individuals; and he thought it was not the interest of the Church, for the sake of increasing its property, to act harshly towards Church lessees. After some further discussion, Mr. HENLEY withdrew his motion.

On the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, two clauses were added, providing that the interests acquired by lessees should be subject to the equities and bound by the covenants of renewals to which their leases might be subject; and that the leaseholders' interest should not be purchased without consent of sub-lessees who had covenants of renewal.

The bill was then passed, and sent back to the Lords, by whom the Commons' amendments were at once agreed to.

PATENT LAW REFORM.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL obtained the permission of the House of Commons, on Wednesday afternoon, to consider in committee the Patent Law Amendment Bill, which was a "dropped order." Instead, however, of discussing the clauses of the bill, members proceeded to the principle upon which it was founded. Mr. LABOUCHERE, who had charge of the bill, appeared greatly annoyed, and made a speech which was taken to imply that the Opposition was "factious." Sir JAMES GRAHAM contended for delay: Government, he said, seemed to be satisfied it had done its duty, but that was no reason why the members of the House of Commons should neglect theirs. If the House continued to discuss this bill, and if they were not to be mere mutes upon the occasion, he felt they were bound to state the objections that occurred to them; and they ought not to be exposed to the charge of giving a vexatious opposition. Mr. LABOUCHERE, considering the bill had been discussed at two consecutive sittings in Committee, thought that gentlemen opposite could hardly be regarded as mutes, unless it were in the sense understood in Eastern countries, where mutes were employed to strangle [laughter]. Sir DE LACY EVANS interposed, throwing the responsibility, if the bill should be lost, on Sir James. This again brought up Sir JAMES GRAHAM; who would not shrink from the responsibility of calling, on behalf of the public, for discussion on the bill. He severely criticised the Government, showing that there was a division of opinion among them, especially with respect to Colonial patent-law; and arguing that it was perfectly fair for independent members to ask that the law of patents should not be affected, either directly or indirectly, by a measure passed at this period of the session. The ATTORNEY GENERAL, Mr. GREENE, Mr. ROCHE, and Lord PALMERSTON, endeavoured to bring back the discussion to the point at issue. Mr. LABOUCHERE, however, persisted in asserting that some gentlemen had availed themselves of factious means to arrest the progress of the bill; and he instanced Mr. W. Williams, who, he said, stated that he could no

longer continue to carry on what he called a factious opposition of the bill. Mr. W. WILLIAMS said, he was most unfortunate in being misunderstood: he never had uttered any such expression as that of having abandoned a factious opposition [laughter].

After a few words respecting the Colonies, Sir DE LACY EVANS again renewed the quarrel, by calling Sir James Graham the "corps de reserve," the opponents of the bill. Sir JAMES GRAHAM immediately rose, and appealed to Lord Palmerston whether, in conducting measures through Parliament, the Government were bound to obtain, to the utmost possible extent, from saying anything that could be construed into an imputation on the motives of those opposed to them. Undoubtedly the President of the Board of Trade had violated that rule more than once. He (Sir James Graham) was very glad they were debating this question in the presence of the public; because it was desirable that the public should know what was the real cause why this bill did not proceed. The public would see from the tone of the debate, that the House had been led astray from the subject under considerations by the imputations of motives which had been scattered about by members of the Treasury bench; and that those imputations could not fail to provoke discussion. He was most anxious to proceed without any angry feeling; but, if the discussion were to be conducted in that spirit, the Treasury-bench had set the example. Lord PALMERSTON disclaimed, on the part of the Government, any imputation on the Opposition. They might have thought themselves performing a public duty by opposing the passing of the measure by means of introducing irrelevant matter into the discussion; but the public ought to know, if the measure was not passed, whose fault it was. He would not accept the responsibility on the part of the Government; for it rested on the Opposition alone.

This two hours' dispute having terminated, the House proceeded; discussing only the compensation clause, and agreeing to the rest without discussion.

The next day the bill re-appeared in the House of Lords. In moving that the amendments of the Commons be agreed to, the Earl of MINTO confessed that though it would be better to adopt the amendments than lose the bill, it was almost too much to ask their lordships to do so. Lord MONTAGUE totally objected to adopting in haste the sweeping amendments of the Commons; and moved that the amendments be taken into consideration that day month. To this the House agreed—so that the bill has, after all, fallen through.

PROTESTANT CHURCH AT ROME.

On Thursday, in the upper House, the Earl of HARROWBY said that their lordships had no doubt observed in the public newspapers a strong desire expressed by the members of the Protestant Church who visit Rome for the erection of a Protestant Church within the walls of that city. Hitherto they had been refused that permission; but under existing circumstances, when the Church of Rome was making large claims upon the toleration of this Protestant country, perhaps the opportunity would not be ill chosen for renewing that application in a more authoritative tone than heretofore to the court of Rome. Their lordships were aware that, by a general understanding, chapels were erected in almost all foreign countries, where a considerable number of her Majesty's Protestant subjects were enabled to follow their religion without let or hindrance from the local powers. He wished to know whether the Government would be disposed to use their best offices with the Court of Rome in the proper mode for the purpose of ensuring for her Majesty's Protestant subjects permission to erect a place of worship within the walls of that city?

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, who spoke in a tone so remarkably low that even the sound of his voice could scarcely be heard in the gallery, was understood to say that his noble friend at the Foreign Office had made application to the Court of Rome for permission to build a Protestant Church within the walls of the city of Rome at the sole expense of the members of that Church, but without success.

His noble friend was about to make another application of a more pressing character; though he had no hope that it would prove successful. Outside the walls of that city the Protestant inhabitants had dedicated a building that was formerly a granary to the purposes of religious worship.

The EARL OF HARROWBY again rose and said the question was simply this—whether the Protestant subjects of her Majesty were to enjoy the same liberty in Rome as the Roman Catholics enjoyed in this kingdom? It was a mere ignoring of the question to say that there was no want of accommodation for the Protestants of Rome.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE again spoke, but the reporters were utterly unable to guess at what he said.

The Bishop of LONDON said little hope could be entertained of the success of any application to the Papal Government for the erection of a Protestant Church. In respect to the accommodation afforded to the Protestants of Rome, it was evident from what was going on in this country in as well as in Rome, that no toleration would be granted. The members of a church like ours were accustomed to pay their devotions in a building corresponding both in its external and internal character with the sublimity of their religion. They would never be satisfied to worship their God in a granary. The argument might be retorted upon the Roman Catholics, who had hitherto had an abundance of space for carrying on their worship according to the forms of their religion in this country; but, not content with the knowledge of that fact, they were putting forth a proposal to erect a magnificent cathedral of

St. Peter in a district of this metropolis that was dedicated to St. Paul. It was impossible to shut their eyes to the fact that the hope of raising funds for the erection of the proposed cathedral was founded neither more nor less than upon the sale of indulgences. The Protestants would subscribe an abundance of money to raise a Protestant Church in the dominions of the Pope, if he would only give the permission, without any arguments to induce them to do so more than those resulting from their attachment to their church. Having read that extraordinary document, which called upon the Roman Catholics of Europe to subscribe for the erection of a Popish Cathedral in London, to which his eminence, Cardinal Wiseman, had given much publicity, he thought that he should be guilty of a dereliction of duty if he did not say a word upon the subject.

The EARL OF HARROWBY asked the noble marquis whether he would have any objection to lay upon the table of the House the correspondence which took place between her Majesty's Government and the Neapolitan and Tuscan authorities, in 1839 and 1840, on the subject of the erection of a Protestant chapel in Naples? If he recollected the facts rightly, the British Consul, on behalf of the residents of Naples, made an application for leave to erect such church. It being understood that the application would be granted, the land was purchased and the work commenced; but when it came to the ears of the Archbishop of Naples, he entered his prohibition against the further progress of the building. Ultimately the contract was cancelled, and the English Protestants who were so anxious to have a place of worship for themselves were driven back to the drawing-room of the consul. He believed that this fact was sufficient to prove that the Romish clergy were omnipotent in their posts.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE said, in a tone loud enough to be heard throughout the House, "I will make inquiry into the subject." He then proceeded to address the Earl of Harrowby for five or six minutes across the table, but not a syllable of what he said reached the gallery. The Bishop of Oxford left his seat on the episcopal bench, came close to the noble marquis at the table, and held his hand to his ear as if anxious to drink in the sounds denied to the vulgar. The reporters applied to several persons below the bar to know whether they had any, the slightest knowledge, of what the noble marquis said; but were informed that the communication must have been intended to be confidential, as they could not even make a guess at its import.

At the conclusion of this whispering, the Earl of HARROWBY said that he would not press his question now; but gave notice of a motion on the subject of it for next session.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

On Thursday in the lower House with some preparatory remarks cut short by an objection of Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE on the point of order, Sir DE LACY EVANS put the following questions to the Secretary:—

From a publication entitled to the highest consideration, it appears that there are at present above 20,000 persons confined in the prison of Naples for alleged political offences; but these prisoners have, with extremely few exceptions, been thus immured in violation of the existing laws of the country, and without the slightest legal trial or public inquiry into their respective cases; that they include a late Prime Minister and a majority of the late Neapolitan Parliament, as well as a large proportion of the most respectable and intelligent classes of society; that these prisoners are chained two and two together; that their chains are never undone, day or night, for any purpose whatever; and that they are suffering refinements of barbarity and cruelty unknown in any other civilized country. It is consequently asked, if the British Minister at the Court of Naples has been instructed to employ his good offices in the cause of humanity for the diminution of these lamentable severities, and with what result.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, paid a very emphatic tribute to the course taken by Mr. Gladstone at Naples, in investigating wrong and abuse instead of seeking amusement there. His lordship added:—Concurring in opinion with him, that the influence of public opinion in Europe might have some useful effect in setting such matters right, I thought it my duty to send copies of his pamphlet to our ministers at the various Courts of Europe, directing them to give to each Government copies of the pamphlet, in the hope that, by affording them an opportunity of reading it, they might be led to use their influence for promoting what is the object of my honourable and gallant friend—a remedy for the evils to which he has referred [cheers].

To a question respecting the threatened interference of absolutist Governments with Sardinia, Lord PALMERSTON replied as follows:—

Nothing has occurred to lead her Majesty's Government to apprehend that that independence is in danger from any encroachments or assaults from any foreign power; and the manner in which that constitution has been hitherto worked by the concurrence of the Sardinian people and the Sardinian Sovereign entitles us to entertain the most fervent hope and expectation that it will continue to be, as it at present is, a model worthy of imitation by all the nations of Europe; an example of good government which is not only highly honourable to the people and sovereign of the country, but which is also calculated to inspire hopes of improvement in other countries where similar institutions have not yet been brought to bear.

On the same day, Lord DUDLEY STUART asked for some explanation as to the course which Government would take for enforcing the stipulations on behalf of this country in regard to the Greek loan? Lord PALMERSTON expressed his regret that the Greek Government had totally disregarded the stipulations, pleading the deficiency of its revenue; and showed

an indisposition to submit to that constitutional system which was forced upon them in 1832 by the insurrection of the Greek people. It was needless for him to say that circumstances occurred last year which rendered it difficult for the English Government to seek any settlement with Greece. He should feel it his duty to communicate on this matter with the Governments of France and Russia, with a view of making some impression of a sense of right and justice on the Government of Greece.

On Friday, Sir ROBERT INGLIS asked whether Government would give consular protection to a church if it were erected in Rome; whether the Spanish Government had consented to give a Protestant burial-ground in Madrid under such conditions as could not be accepted; and whether Government would lay on the table papers connected with the cases of Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Healey, dismissed respectively from Florence and from Rome? Lord PALMERSTON replied, that the correspondence concerning those gentlemen was still proceeding, and therefore could not be produced. If the British residents at Rome, who had now a chapel, applied to be placed under the Consular Act, he was aware of no reason for refusing to place them so—of course in accordance with the laws of the country. With respect to the Madrid burial-ground, by the ancient treaties between this country and Spain, British subjects there were entitled to construct burial-grounds. A long correspondence had taken place with regard to a burial-ground, which for some time past the English residents had had at Madrid, but which was too near the centre of the city to be in conformity with the recent laws for extramural interments adopted by the Government of Spain. The British Government had been in correspondence with the Government of Spain on the subject of changing their ground for a new one, and they had at last gained the necessary permission for that purpose; but he was sorry to say that that permission had undoubtedly been accompanied by conditions which were represented by the Spanish Government as arising out of the laws of Spain in regard to religious opinions, which her Majesty's Government had learned with considerable pain and regret. His lordship concluded by laying on the table such part of the correspondence as he thought might be interesting to the House.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On Friday, the session of 1851 was closed by the Queen in person. The doors of the House of Lords were thrown open at twelve o'clock, soon after which, peeresses, and other ladies who had obtained tickets from the Lord Chamberlain, began to arrive, and the benches in the body of the House, the side galleries, and the north gallery, were speedily filled with fair and noble ladies, attired in costumes of every colour, and presenting an array of beauty and fashion which such occasions alone can produce. The attendance of the *corps diplomatique* was very numerous, and there were many other distinguished foreigners present. In the west gallery, an Indian gentleman of rank, attended by an interpreter, in their native costume, attracted considerable notice. Several bishops and judges were on the benches allotted to the spiritual and judicial lords.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat at one o'clock. Several petitions were presented, and some papers laid on the table. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to direct that a circular be addressed to British representatives in foreign places, ordering them to report as to the nature and extent of the accommodation afforded at their several stations for the worship of English Protestants; also the facilities for establishing Protestant chapels where none now exist, and the nature of the laws in the several countries as to the exercise of the Protestant religion. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was understood to say that he had no objection to the motion; and it was accordingly agreed to.

At a quarter past two o'clock the booming of the park artillery announced the arrival of the Queen, which was confirmed within a few minutes by the usual flourish of trumpets. Shortly after, her Majesty entered the house in the usual state, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and preceded by the Duke of Wellington, carrying the sword of state. The Marquis of Lansdowne bore the crown and velvet cushion, and the Marquis of Winchester appeared with the cap of maintenance. The Queen looked remarkably well, and was attired in a white brocade satin dress, with a tiara and stomacher of diamonds; and her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, as mistress of the robes, and one of the ladies in waiting; two youthful pages bearing the cumbersome crimson velvet train. The whole house having risen on her Majesty's entrance, the Queen, after taking her seat on the throne, was graciously pleased to motion the assemblage to be seated. The "faithful Commons" were then summoned to attend the Queen by the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod; and when they made their appearance, a few minutes after, it was, in consequence of the previous arrangements which they had made, with greater order and decorum than they had been wont to do. Her Majesty appeared to watch with some amusement their progress through the long avenue which leads from the new House of Commons to the House of Lords, and which enables the Queen when on the throne to see through the vista the Speaker of the lower House on his chair. Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston were at the head of the members who came to the bar.

The SPEAKER, holding the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill in his hand, delivered the following address to her Majesty:—

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We your Majesty's faith-

ful Commons attend your Majesty at the close of a laborious session. In tendering to your Majesty this our last Bill of Supply for the service of the year, we have the satisfaction of stating, that owing to the continued blessing of peace, which Providence has vouchsafed to us, and the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of the country, the revenue has so far improved as to enable us to make a considerable reduction in the public burdens. We have substituted a moderate duty on houses for the tax hitherto levied upon windows, and we have thus carried into still further effect the work of sanitary reform which has distinguished the legislation of former sessions. Our attention has also been directed to various measures for the improved administration of justice. We have modified the law of evidence, so as to secure the more complete and satisfactory investigation of truth. We have simplified many of the details, both of criminal and civil procedure, and we confidently hope that the important addition we have made to the judicial establishment will so far facilitate the appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, as also of the Judicial Committee of your Majesty's Privy Council, that the expenses and delays which have hitherto been inseparable from their proceedings will for the future be materially diminished. The assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power has been the source of much anxious and patient deliberation. We approached that difficult and delicate question in the spirit in which your Majesty was graciously pleased to recommend it to our attention, and we trust that the measure we have passed will prove effectual to prevent any further attempt to encroach on your Majesty's supremacy without in any degree infringing on the great principle of religious liberty. It is unnecessary for me to advert to other measures of minor political importance, but exerting a material influence on the condition of the industrious classes, which have been matured during the present session. When carefully reviewed they will manifest our earnest desire to maintain the prerogative of the Crown, and, at the same time, to promote the social improvement, as well as the moral and physical welfare of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. I have now humbly to pray your Majesty's royal assent to the bill entitled, an Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session.

The QUEEN then gave her royal assent to the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, and also to the following:—Merchant Seamen's Fund Amendment; Facilitation of Purchases of Estates; St. Alban's Bribery Commission; Relief of Poor Continuance; General Board of Health (No. 3) Bills.

Her Majesty then read, in a clear and impressive manner, the following royal speech, which had been handed to her by the Lord Chancellor —

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

I am glad to be able to release you from your attendance in Parliament, and I thank you for the diligence with which you have performed your laborious duties.

I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the very considerable diminution which has taken place in the African and Brazilian slave-trade. The exertions of my squadrons on the coasts of Africa and Brazil, assisted by the vigilance of the cruisers of France and of the United States, and aided by the co-operation of the Brazilian Government, have mainly contributed to this result.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the service of the year.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

It is satisfactory to observe, that notwithstanding very large reductions of taxes, the revenue for the past year considerably exceeded the public expenditure for the same period.

I am rejoiced to find that you have thereby been enabled to relieve my people from an impost which restricted the enjoyment of light and air in their dwellings. I trust that this enactment, with others to which your attention has been, and will be, directed, will contribute to the health and comfort of my subjects.

I thank you for the assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of a measure framed for the purpose of checking the undue assumption of ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power.

It gives me the highest satisfaction to find, that while repelling unfounded claims, you have maintained inviolate the great principles of religious liberty, so happily established among us.

The attention you have bestowed on the administration of justice in the courts of law and equity, will, I trust, prove beneficial, and lead to further improvements.

I have willingly given my consent to a bill relating to the administration of the land revenues of the Crown, which will, I hope, conduce to the better management of that department, and, at the same time, tend to the promotion of works of public utility.

It has been very gratifying to me, on an occasion which has brought many foreigners to this country, to observe the spirit of kindness and good-will which so generally prevailed.

It is my anxious desire to promote among nations the cultivation of all those arts which are fostered by peace, and which, in their turn, contribute to maintain the peace of the world.

In closing the present session, it is with feelings of gratitude to Almighty God that I acknowledge the general spirit of loyalty and willing obedience to the law which animates my people. Such a spirit is the best security at once for the progress and the stability of our free and happy institutions.

Upon the conclusion of the speech, the Lord Chancellor, in her Majesty's name, and by her Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament to Thursday, the 4th of September next; and the Queen then left the House in the same order which she had entered it.

The mode in which "the faithful Commons" presented themselves to their "most gracious sovereign" had been the subject of consideration by a select committee, and of some discussion on that

and the previous day. On the last occasion of the kind, Mr. Hume was nearly thrown down and seriously hurt; and it was felt that some more decorous usage should be adopted. The select committee recommended that members wishing to accompany the Speaker, give in their names and ballot for precedence; but that Cabinet Ministers and leaders of Opposition should be selected by the Speaker to accompany him. The latter recommendation was objected to, as incompatible with the constitutional principle that all members of the House are equal; but what was denied as a matter of right, was cheerfully conceded in courtesy—which was fortunate for Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, as theirs were the last of the names drawn from the balloting glass.

In a quarter of an hour from the time the House had been summoned to the Royal presence, the Speaker returned, and, proceeding to the table, read her Majesty's speech to the members who had accompanied him back; after which he shook hands with Lord J. Russell, Sir J. Graham, Sir R. H. Inglis, and the rest of the members present, and then retired. In a few moments the House was empty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AMENDMENT BILL, before passing the Lords, was seriously mutilated. Lord Chancellor TRURO, although opposed by Lord CRANWORTH, succeeded in altering and rejecting the best of the amendments inserted by the Commons; among others, the clause enabling wives to give evidence against their husbands, under certain conditions.

THE CASE OF ANN HICKS.—On Thursday, Colonel SIBTHORP, in moving for copies of all orders and decisions respecting the case of Mrs. Ann Hicks, late occupant of a cottage in Hyde Park, repeated the particulars of this case, making an episodic and characteristic attack upon the Crystal Palace. Lord D. STUART seconded the motion, contending that Mrs. Hicks had been treated with extreme harshness and gross injustice. Lord SEYMOUR did not oppose the motion; but with respect to the removal of Mrs. Hicks, he observed that the Commissioners of Woods had not the power, under the act of Parliament, to allow of building in the park. Mrs. Hicks had, by encroachment, got possession of the building in question, and he had no alternative, being bound by oath to carry the law into execution, than to remove her. Besides, it was necessary, in order to the exclusion of objectionable characters from the park, that no shops should be allowed. Mr. HUDSON had known Mrs. Hicks during the five years he had lived at the margin of the park; and bore testimony to her good character. He hoped a new award of compensation to her would be made.

THE INCOME-TAX COMMITTEE.—On Thursday, Mr. HUME moved that the evidence taken before this committee be laid on the table. In supporting the motion he dwelt at some length on the comparative advantages of direct and indirect taxation. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, declining to enter on a general discussion, opposed the motion on the ground that the committee had not concluded its labours. The motion was supported by Sir J. WALMSLEY, Mr. J. WILLIAMS, and Mr. URQUHART, and opposed by Colonel THOMPSON. Upon a division there were 15 on either side, so that the House was compelled to adjourn. The next day, Mr. WAXLEY renewed the motion; and, just before the Black Rod summoned the Commons to the Upper House, the last division of the session was taken upon the motion. The motion was rejected by 62 to 52.

A MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—On the evening of Saturday last, about six o'clock, Luther, aged twelve years, and Frederick, aged ten years, the two younger sons of the Rev. D. Rees, Llanelly, went out in company with three others of their schoolfellows to bathe into a pool which the tide had just filled. Melancholy to relate, they both went beyond their depth, and were drowned. Their bodies were soon taken out, but not before the "vital spark had fled." This sad event has created a deeper sensation in the town than anything that has occurred for many years.

BALLOON ACCIDENTS are becoming of alarming frequency, as well to the roofs of houses as to the persons of the adventurous aeronauts. Madame Garneron, in ascending from Batty's Hippodrome at Kensington on the evening of yesterday week, nearly lost her life. The car of the balloon struck the projecting garret-window of No. 1, Madeley-villas, which is just on the opposite side of Victoria-road to the Circus, and in an instant the poor lady was seen with her feet entangled in the netting at the side of the half inverted car, and hanging right out of it with her head downwards. A loud exclamation of horror burst from the crowd of spectators, and just at the critical moment, when they expected to see the balloon rise with its unhappy occupant in that fearful situation, the netting caught in a stack of chimneys, the balloon at once collapsed with the shock, and in a few seconds it was hanging helplessly flapping over the house-side into the garden, while the unfortunate lady was left lying on the roof. Wonderful to say, she had received no injury, and after she had recovered from the faintness caused by the sudden escape of such a volume of gas, she stood up and feebly waved her acknowledgments. An application has been made at the Mansion House, and referred to the Police Commissioners, by parties whose dwellings seemed threatened by their contiguity to places of entertainment, whence fire balloons are sent up night after night.

PHONETIC SOIREE.

On Wednesday evening last, a number of the friends of the Writing and Reading Reform, assembled at a soiree in the lower room, Exeter Hall. After the tables had been cleared, and a short time allowed for conversation and introductions, a public meeting was formed. Letters apologizing for absence were received from the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Professor Gregory, W. J. Fox, Esq., M.P., W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., and other noblemen and gentlemen. J. Simpson, Esq., presided on the occasion.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that they were assembled to testify their approval and adoption of the phonographic system of reading and writing, which was calculated to lessen the difficulties of education, and to diminish the amount of labour that was now uselessly expended in the literary walks of life. The working classes were displaying every day an increasing desire to be able to read and write, and whatever had a tendency to shorten the time required for gaining these powerful means of acquiring knowledge could not fail of making its way in the estimation of the public. The phonetic system had been tried by the Rev. Mr. Clay, the chaplain of the Preston House of Correction, and he had given a most favourable report of it. In Glasgow, and other places, it had also been shown to produce the most happy results. It had been found that a month's tuition for one hour per day was sufficient to enable prisoners to read the Scriptures on the phonetic system; and that fourteen days' additional attendance was all that was required to make them read with facility the characters of the English language at present in use [hear, hear]. He entertained no doubt that, sooner or later, the anomalous system of spelling now employed in our language would be abandoned, and the principles of phonography adopted in its place [hear, hear, and cheers].

Mr. LANGLEY said, he had himself derived much assistance from the phonetic system of writing when learning the Chinese language, having been able to fix upon paper the precise sound of each word of that difficult language as he learned it from the reports of travellers. He had tested the merits of the system in a Sunday-school at Stockport. At a general examination, eighteen of the scholars were brought forward, all of whom had tried without success to learn reading according to the old method. Ten lessons of one hour each were given to them in phonotypy, and at the examination, twelve out of the eighteen were able to read the New Testament with perfect freedom [hear, hear].

Mr. ISAAC PITMAN, the author of the system, then came forward, and was most cordially received. He said, he considered that their object had an important religious aspect, because their views, if fully carried out, would effect a saving of something near 100 per cent. in the amount now expended in the cause of missionary exertion. Much larger results might be obtained with the same means, if the facilities in learning to read which were afforded by the system of phonotypy were applied in instructing the people amongst whom missionary societies carried on their labours [hear, hear]. The great end and aim of all the movements of the present day was to facilitate and diminish labour, and their object was to diminish the labour of learning to read and to write. The acquisition of those arts usually occupied the greater portion of the early period of life; but they might be acquired by at least one-sixth of the labour that was at present expended on them, and learning might be made an agreeable pastime, instead of being a tedious and disagreeable process [hear, hear, hear]. Bishop Wilkins and Benjamin Franklin might be mentioned as among the foremost of those who had endeavoured to reform our alphabet, and nothing but the number and importance of the occupations of the latter had prevented him accomplishing his object. There could be no doubt that the phonetic mode of spelling was gradually, but surely, taking the place of the ordinary method. Mr. Pitman concluded by reading a letter from Horace Mann, of America—a gentleman well-known as a most ardent friend of education, and for twelve years the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education—speaking in the highest terms of the proficiency of nine children who had been taught to read on the phonetic system: "I think the Nine Muses were never listened to by a more gratified audience." The reading of this letter was interrupted and followed by much cheering.

A. J. ELLIS, Esq., B.A., next addressed the meeting in a highly-argumentative and clever speech, disposing of some objections made to the phonetic system by a gentleman present, in a manner which called forth much applause.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Professor CUBI (a Spanish gentleman), Mr. REED, Mr. BEN PITMAN, and others, and the following resolution unanimously agreed to:—

That the difficulty of the present orthography, by engrossing the time of the young in merely learning to read, is one of the principal causes of the ignorance which now prevails in England; and that the phonetic system of Messrs. Pitman and Ellis, by minimizing the time necessary to acquire the art of reading, even in books as now generally printed, presents a most efficient means for the removal of that ignorance, and the consequent promotion of universal education.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The profession of a journalist now-a-days in Paris, is one requiring no small degree of courage, as the following list will show:—the prison of the Conciergerie contains at present two editors of the "Presse," three of the "Evénement," one of the "Peuple," and two of the "Messager de l'Assemblée." Two of the editors of the "Siècle" will join them this week!

RAILWAY CASUALTIES.—From numerous paragraphs headed "Railway Collision," "Another Railway Accident," and so on, we select two or three. On Wednesday, at 7 a.m., a passenger-train left the London terminus of the Manchester and Sheffield line. It was due at Sheffield about 3 p.m. Considerable delay occurred on the line in changing carriages and so on. The Sheffield passengers changed carriages at Retford, and the train that brought them on to Sheffield consisted of nine carriages and the break-van, which was improperly placed in the centre of the train. The train arrived at Reighton junction, where there is a bridge, and on leaving the bridge the line takes a curve, where there is a siding. On reaching the bridge, and getting upon this curve, the passenger-train drew up, in consequence of a luggage-train of the Midland Company being in waiting there. The duty of the guard was to have returned about 300 yards, to have made a signal of caution after stopping his train. He did not do so, and before the train had stood five minutes, another luggage-train of the Midland Company came dashing on behind, and, in consequence of the bridge and curve, the passenger-train was not perceived until it was too late; the luggage-train came on at reduced speed, but ran into the passenger-train with a fearful crash. Numbers of the passengers had jumped out on hearing the train coming, and were fortunate enough to escape uninjured, whilst those that remained in were more or less hurt. Seventeen are injured, many very seriously about the head, body, and legs.—On Thursday morning an accident took place on the London and South-Western, which has heretofore been free of these unpleasantnesses. The Twickenham train, which is started a few minutes before the 11 o'clock mail-train to Southampton, made a longer delay than usual at the Vauxhall station, owing to the unusual number of passengers. The driver of the mail-train, on nearing the curve of the line between Vauxhall-gardens and the station, not perceiving any signal of danger, proceeded without shutting off the steam, which was at the time at high pressure; and the consequence was, that on turning the curve, before he could shut off the steam or reverse the engine, it ran into the Twickenham train, at the time the passengers were entering the different carriages. The most appalling shouts were instantly heard from all sides, every person believing he was devoted to destruction. Only one case, that of a young lady who had sustained dislocation of the shoulder, was judged sufficiently serious to warrant the detention of the sufferer.—The next night, another accident happened on the same line. In crossing the bridge which carries the railway over Falcon-lane, a division of the train suddenly took place—one-half the train adhering to the engine, and passing on to the Richmond line, whilst the other portion was literally dragged in a parallel line across the Southampton rail, and lodged on the very brink of a steep embankment, at least 12 feet deep. The rails were ploughed up, and the strong round iron poles of the buffers were broken off. A first-class carriage was literally turned upside down, and the inmates had to be taken out through the window.

THE SQUIRES OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—Some stir was created at the opening of the Newcastle Assizes by the unusual conduct of the High Sheriff, Sir Horace St. Paul. Instead of escorting the Judges with the traditional pomp, "a very plain, if not shabby, Clarence carriage, without any ornament whatever, and having a rumble behind, in which were two footmen in plain liveries, was the only parade, if it can be so called, which was afforded to the Judges. To make the equipage look still worse, the carriage mountings were plated, and the mountings of the harness on the pair of horses were in brass, in fact, the harness was that of a common stage-coach or omnibus. There were no javelin-men, out-riders, trumpeters, or attendants of any kind, beyond the driver on the box and the two footmen in the rumble." Mr. Baron Platt felt this as an indignity; and he referred to it in his charge to the Grand Jury. "I cannot leave you," he said, "without expressing my regret that in this great country, and in this great county of Northumberland, the gentry are so reduced as not to show the ordinary respect and loyalty to the Crown. The High Sheriff, rising in considerable perturbation, said—"I have been directly charged with disloyalty. I publicly declare that the accusation is unjust and unfounded. I am as loyal a subject as there is in any county in the kingdom." In accordance with Mr. Baron Platt's desire, the trumpeters were sent to herald Mr. Justice Williams to the Court. "They, however, by no means mended appearances; as they were not put in livery, and each man, with a regard only to his individual taste or to the copiousness of his wardrobe, chose to appear in that dress which he thought most fit; and thus the two paraded before the carriage, one in a black suit and the other in colours, in most melancholy dinginess down Grey-street. The sight was by no means imposing, and certainly appeared more apt to extort gibes than to inspire awe in the minds of the vulgar." Two assizes back, on this circuit, a magistrate grossly insulted Mr. Justice Wightman in open court, by denying him a passage through a side-door to consult the other Judge.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.—On Friday evening, Mr. Thomas Ramsay delivered a lecture in the Blagrove Concert-room, Mortimer-street, on the subject of central co-operative agency among the working classes in relation to the duties of the Church. The chair was taken by Mr. E. Vansittart Neale. The lecturer commenced by defining the precise meaning of the word "socialism." He then adverted to the principle upon which society is founded, and which is generally designated by the

term "social contract." This contract he endeavoured to show was not duly observed in modern society; and in proof of his view, he referred to the evils resulting from competition and the unequal distribution of property. The origin of these evils he stated to be the neglect of the Christian motive of love, and the adoption in its place of the principle of self-interest. The object of co-operative societies was to relieve the working-classes from the thralldom of the competitive principle, by organising a system which should secure to all the full reward for their labour, and a fair interchange of commodities. The principle of union was that alone to which we could look as the means of regenerating our social system. Mr. Lloyd Jones gave a few details connected with the movement throughout the country. He stated that the working-men were joining together, and opening stores to supply themselves with food and clothing, in order to protect themselves from the numerous frauds of dealers. This, however, was but one step towards the full adoption of the co-operative system, but it was a step which was being taken with eminent success by the industrious working-classes in almost every district of the kingdom. The proceedings of the evening were wound up by general conversation and a plentiful service of tea, coffee, and other refreshments.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 13, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

This morning's papers contain no news of importance from foreign parts. They publish the manifesto of the French Montagnards, which is found on perusal distinctly to recognise the possibility of civil war in case the electoral law disfranchising three millions of those who elected the Assembly, is maintained.—The first sentence of the Hessian Court-martial condemns to five years' imprisonment an old soldier, of good family (Col. D'Orville), for having consulted, with his brother officers, in September last, whether the orders of the Elector or the Assembly should be obeyed. The King of Prussia has announced his intention of visiting the newly-acquired province of Hohenzollern.—The Lisbon mail informs us that the electoral decree has been modified. The tax qualification for voters has been reduced—parish priests are eligible as deputies—and the election is to take place on the 16th of November. The troops in the capital are insubordinate.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION was visited yesterday by 58,554 persons. The Times devotes an article to the reflections of one who revisits the Crystal Palace, on his return from the Paris *fetes*. The uppermost thought is represented to be—that this is the creation of the people, not of the Government; and that the people love what they have created:—

Let one go to the Exhibition on a Tuesday about midday, and judge for himself of this matter. He will there see mothers with their infants, whom they could not leave behind them—humble clodhoppers from quiet country parts, come to gaze for a few hours at industrial marvels which they imperfectly understand—hard-working, hard-featured mechanics and artisans from the manufacturing districts, who have clubbed together their savings for this long-expected treat. Now the broad accent of the Scotchman strikes upon his ear. Further on the Irish brogue is heard, and the twang of the Yankee, the glib conversational powers of the Frenchman, or the more reserved and stately German. From all parts of the world they have assembled to witness this spectacle, and as one body departs others flock in to fill their vacant places. Never was there seen such a unanimity of curiosity. Every one that can make up his mind to see the Exhibition; and even the sick and the aged come there with an affecting interest in what belongs to their times, and which they feel therefore they ought to behold before they die.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.—An action was tried yesterday, at Croydon, brought by Mr. Hitch, against the London and Brighton Railway Company for injuries sustained on this line. The accident occurred on the 14th of March, and the evidence went to show that what is called a "pick-up train" had started from London between the ordinary quarter past 7 o'clock Croydon train, and the Dover and Hastings train, which started from London at half-past seven. The Croydon train passed New-cross, the scene of the accident, with safety, and upon the arrival of the "pick-up" it stopped for the purpose of having some carriages attached to it, and to effect this it was necessary that it should be "shunted" off the main line to a siding. At this period the Dover train was known to be nearly due; before the tail carriages of the "pick-up" train were got off the main line, the expected train came up and ran into them, causing thereby a violent concussion and serious injury to the plaintiff. The case for the plaintiff was that the train of the South-Eastern Company had started in due course, that they were entitled to travel freely upon the line, and that the accident had been occasioned by the negligence of the servants of the defendants in not having the line cleared, and permitting the obstruction to be upon it, which was the occasion of the accident. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £1,600.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1851.

The quantity of foreign grain fresh in this week is very short, and having had up to Monday a very free sale for oats, by which the quantity on sale is now very limited, buyers are obliged to pay rather more money than was obtained on Monday. Other articles without variation.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line 0s. 6d.
Half a Column.....£1 10s. | Column..... £2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1851.

SUMMARY.

HER Majesty prorogued the Houses of Parliament on Friday last, in person, when, according to custom, she read to the assembled Peers and Commons the speech prepared for her by her Cabinet Ministers. Upon the topics of that speech, few and trite as they are, it is not our intention to detain our readers with comment. We understand from the reports given in the daily papers, that the Queen's elocution is peculiarly distinct and emphatic; that she manages to make herself clearly audible to every one within the walls of a building far from famed for its acoustic qualities; and that by the tones of her voice she marks the sense of the passages given her to enunciate. We wish that some of her subjects would imitate her example in this respect. It would seem to be the pride of fashion in the present day to write in characters which are wholly illegible, and to speak in accents which not even the acutest ear can catch. We are not bound in this place to read a homily upon so preposterously unreasonable a habit; although we think the matter is one worthy the attention of our contemporary *Punch*. But so customary are the praises bestowed by reporters upon the Queen's method of enunciation, that we could scarcely forbear a passing allusion to them, nor fail to associate with it the remarkable contrast supplied by so many of the public men of our day.

Parliament, then, has risen. Jaded members have been relieved from their labours! They are off in various directions—some to prepare for their field sports, some to recruit themselves by the sea-side, some to travel on the continent, few, we fear, to make the recreations of the recess subservient to the business of legislation next session. And yet the anticipation seems to be pretty general that the next meeting of Parliament will take place at a most critical period, and needs to be got ready for with peculiar earnestness of purpose and definiteness of aim. No one will begrudge our Cabinet Ministers a fair season of relaxation. But it is greatly to be desired that Lord John Russell and his colleague will not again meet Parliament without a carefully prepared and settled programme of proceedings. Much of the waste of time in the House of Commons of which the public have reason to complain, originates in the listless and unbusiness-like habits of the present Government. They seem to commence without method, and to proceed without will. Their measures have the appearance of being improvised to meet circumstances as they arise from time to time. If they were great statesmen they would stamp the impress of their own mind upon the legislature; as it is, they receive their own impress from a fluctuating House of Commons. In ordinary times this may be of little consequence. In the times that are approaching us, want of self-reliance, and therefore of courage, must prove fatal to any government.

We hope we shall be excused from summing up the last acts of the Parliament now, for a season, dismissed. It may be sufficient to remark, that to the very last, ecclesiastical affairs asserted their pre-eminence. The Church had the first word, the middle word, and the last word, of the session. And quite in keeping with its character, as its chief topic was one relating to an encroachment upon its titular honours and worldly advantages, so its closing efforts related to the management and retention of its property. Compensation to the metropolitan clergy for the closing of burial-grounds found to be dangerous to the public health, and an act contemplating the improvements of episcopal and capitular estates, engaged attention either in the one house or the other up to the last hour of legislative deliberation. Well may the *Times*, reviewing the net proceeds of the session just expired, liken Parliament to the meeting of both houses of Convocation. And it may be confidently predicted that what has been, and is, will continue to be still more and more the prominent

characteristic of senatorial discussions and labours, until the Church and the State shall be released from the bonds of their ill-assorted union.

We turn now to touch lightly on those topics which, for six months to come, will engross our attention in these Summaries—those, namely, which relate to the sayings and doings of the world out of doors. Archbishop Whately claims our earliest notice. In a charge just delivered by him at his annual visitation, in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, he adverts at some length to the two principal measures of the late session—the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and the Oath of Abjuration Bill. On both these measures, his observations are characterised by clearness of view and by strong common sense. On the subject of Convocation, too, he makes some remarks well worthy of careful consideration. We must not dismiss our notice of ecclesiastical affairs without mentioning the pamphlet, just issued, by the Rev. George Anthony Denison, Vicar of East Brent, and principal spokesman of the Tractarian party at the annual meetings of the National School Society. The title of the pamphlet is couched in the ominous question, "Why should the bishops continue to sit in the House of Lords?" Of its contents we are not yet able to speak with that accuracy which the answer to such an inquiry, made by such a man, requires at our hands. We hope to be able to do so more at large in our next number, and content ourselves just now with indicating to our readers the fact, that in quarters least thought of, questions of vital importance in regard to the continuance of the Establishment as such, are being gravely agitated.

The Paris fêtes are over. The visitors have returned home. The event has been spoken of pretty generally by the press, in a strain of high eulogium upon the splendid hospitalities of the French people, and of sarcastic criticism on the bearing of the Lord Mayor, and those other civic functionaries who represented on that occasion the people of England. We have given our views of the whole subject suggested by these fêtes in an article below.

About this time—the "lusty manhood of the year"—the aspect of the skies and fields becomes of national interest. Not alone are intending pleasure-seekers anxious for bright, warm weather, and agriculturists solicitous for heavy crops and safe harvesting—the feeling is shared by all of that large class, the breadwinners. It is difficult to make out from the reports of pecuniarily interested observers the true state of the case; but it seems generally agreed that both in England and Ireland, sunshine and wind having abstracted the superfluous moisture of June and July, the wheat yield is superior in quality and average in quantity. In both countries potatoes are again infected, but it is believed at too late a period to inflict extensive damage. Our barns and storehouses are once more re-filling—our praises and thanks are once more claimed by Him who leadeth these seasons in their circuit.

We wish it were possible to extend to the political the praise that may be given to the hospitable, acts of the French President and Government, and that the exchange of international hospitality might be taken as an index of a more liberal domestic policy. How far such is not the case may be judged from the fact, that no less than nine public writers are, at present, inmates of the Conciergerie for offences against the press laws. Every government in France, whatever its name, seems to direct its chief efforts to the curtailment of practical liberty—the result, no doubt, to a great extent, of the pernicious opinion, that the Government is authorized to do almost everything for the people. Let Englishmen, then, be jealous of any further encroachment on their self-reliance and self-government. Like our own Parliament, the French Assembly have adjourned—not, however, until M. Baroche had entered into a defence of the occupation of the Eternal City, stating, with consummate hardihood, that "Justice is regularly administered at Rome, thanks to French influence, which has not only maintained order, but consolidated the moral influence of the Pope." So audacious a falsehood, uttered by a minister of state, is really most distressing. The moral influence of the Pope forsooth! As well talk of the moral influence of the Bourbon Ferdinand. Why, it is notorious that Rome is the scene of greater atrocities, if that were possible, than those perpetrated at Naples—as our columns of intelligence will show. Fancy the "moral influence" of a government, with a professedly religious head, ostensibly the representative on earth of "The Prince of Peace," which goes to the extent of forbidding the use of prayers for prisoners!

In Germany, matters are still tending backwards. The Frankfort Diet have under consideration a proposition for annulling "the fundamental rights" enacted by the German Parliament, and for the repeal, in all states of the Confederation, of any laws recognising those rights as the groundwork of local constitutions. Many of the minor states have, however, taken alarm at this proposed abrogation of their independence, and

threaten opposition. Foremost among them is Hanover! In Prussia, the provincial Diets have been summoned, but whether the people will offer passive resistance to the illegal decree of the ministers, or elect a majority of their own friends, and then protest and dissolve, is at present uncertain. Combined with the tyrannical policy of the sovereign is an ultra-montane crusade of the Catholic clergy—the ready tools of Austrian designs. Schwarzenburg and the Archduchess Sophia—the foe of freedom, and the friend of Jesuitism—act in strict alliance; the one to manacle the bodies, the other the souls of the great German people. While such is the mad policy of the perjured rulers and statesmen of the continent, there seems to have grown up a settled conviction that a fearful storm impends over Europe, and that little short of a miracle can prevent a re-enactment, with additional horrors, of the scenes of 1848-9.

Before the adjournment of Parliament, it will be seen, that Lord Palmerston was catechized on one or two questions of foreign policy. In respect to the Neapolitan atrocities, he strongly asserted—which he is more apt to do where the misdeeds of sovereigns are concerned—the non-intervention principle, but stated that he had gone to the extent of sending Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet for presentation to the British representatives at foreign Courts. In reply to a question relative to the Hungarian refugees, he said, that the Sultan had given a distinct promise to liberate Kossuth and his fellow exiles on the 15th of September; and "he had no reason to believe that that assurance would not be carried out." We trust the anticipation may prove well-founded, and that if Kossuth does make his appearance amongst us, he will be received with a truly national welcome.

Other foreign and colonial news requires but little comment. It appears that in Cuba some fresh insurrectionary movements, no doubt fomented by American agitators, have broken out, but their extent or importance is uncertain. From Kafiraria, there is fresh, but no decisive intelligence, leading to any expectation of an early termination of the war; while from Canada, we learn that the High Church party, having been defeated in the Legislature on the Clergy Reserves question, have incited their followers to acts of violence in Toronto.

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITALITIES.

THE sentiments inspired by the contemplation of the Parisian fêtes will vary with the standing-point from which they are looked at. Unquestionably, they constitute the foremost fact of the week, and one of the foremost of a remarkable year. Yet we can conceive of their being inspected from points of view, which would lay them open, from their commencement to their close, to severest reprehensions. Just as a miniature-painter examining in detail a large painting got up for scenic effect, might find fault with every particular, and then pronounce the whole to be rude, unfinished, and barbarous; so a minute moralist, going over the programme of the Paris fêtes, might, with reason, tender his exceptions to almost every feature of these international festivities. He might say, and say justly, that splendid banquets, gorgeous apartments, brilliant balls, nights at the Opera, and afternoons given to military review, are sorry, and, in some respects, exceptionable modes of displaying fellowship—that they interest only the grosser appetites and passions of man's nature—that they tend not to individual elevation, but much more frequently to excess and immorality—and that the grand and imposing scale upon which such a demonstration has been made, and the universal attention it has naturally attracted, will serve only to throw around things comparatively despicable, and even mischievous in themselves, an artificial glory too likely to commend them in quarters where they are now lightly esteemed.

We have no wish to break the force of this strain of reflection, which, undoubtedly, is true, as far as it goes, but which, certainly, does not express the whole truth. It is matter for regret that man has so little advanced towards an appreciation of his spiritual dignity and destiny, that he is unable, on a national, or even a large social, scale, to express good fellowship with his brother man, without availing himself of appliances which carry with them, more or less, ignoble and pernicious associations. This fact we must deplore, but we ought also to remember that it is none the less a fact when it remains undeveloped. Frenchmen and Englishmen, in regard to their national tastes and their individual characters, were precisely the same before as after the Paris fêtes. They have mingled together in friendly communion, according to rites which typify their respective stages of civilization. Those rites, a high standard of morality may pronounce to be partly puerile, partly barbarous; but whilst the spirit of the age continues to be what it is, we have far more reason to lament its backwardness, than to censure, with unsparing condemnation, the particular modes in which it expresses itself.

There is, however, another, and far more satis-

factory point of view from which to contemplate the Paris fêtes. Let us take mankind for what they really are, and set down even the most refined methods of international greeting at their true intrinsic worth. In this case our attention is claimed, not by the machinery for the expression of sentiment, which may be cumbrous as well as costly, mischievous as well as worthless, so far as itself is concerned; but by the sentiment intended to be expressed by this ordinary method. And this, after all, is the feature of the late demonstration which claims special notice. If, as compared with what humanity is ultimately capable of, these grosser media of fellowship between nations are as defective and clumsy as talking with the fingers in comparison with the gift of speech; still, as on all important occasions, what is said is deemed of far greater moment than how it is said; so in regard to last week's festivities at Paris, they who take an enlightened interest in human progress will direct attention to the nature of the *subject* in respect of which the hearts of two nations became united, rather than to the external *methods* by which that union was symbolized. What did France mean by her hospitality? What did England mean by her acceptance of it? Through very imperfect, and, to some extent, exceptionable means, the two countries interchanged sentiments. The question most interesting to the philanthropist is, What did they say to each other? What was the purport of their conversation?

Looked at from this stage of observation, one sees abundant matter for congratulation, thankfulness, and hope. The broad field upon which the two nations stood when they embraced each other, was the *dignity of labour*. They celebrated together the triumphs of Industry. They did homage in unison at the shrine of Peace. They recognised and blessed, by an united act, those arts which, whilst they minister to the wants of mankind, supply also subsistence and comfort to such as exercise them. They proclaimed the high superiority of national friendships over national antipathies and enmities. They sternly frowned upon those prejudices which, on both sides of the Straits, have been so prolific of discord, contest, and blood. Their rivalry was, as to who should show most honour to the other; and, on the grandest scale, they illustrated the truth of the Divine maxim, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." This is an entirely new epoch in the world's history. Gradually, no doubt, we have been coming to this. But even now, so startling is the contrast between the immediate present and the not far distant past, that it has about it a dreamy and unreal air. Hitherto, the reverence of nations has been reserved for the successful in war; and when peoples united, it was to offer their homage to their idol, Mars. Great must have been the progress of humanity that the two foremost nations of the earth should now meet and join in one hymn of praise to peaceful industry.

Let us beware, however, of exaggerating the expected results of this demonstration. We value it more as a sign of what will hereafter be, than as an efficient cause. It is as the rosy blush in the East, which foreruns approaching day; but we shall be grievously in error if we suppose that days of violence and bloodshed are gone by for ever, or that the next year will necessarily resemble this. The demon of despotism, whose power is the sword, will not resign his ancient dominion over the oppressed nations without a fierce struggle. Nor will Industry be firmly seated upon her throne until the weapon has been wrested from the grasp of her adversary, and shivered into fragments. All things betoken the near approach of this most fearful crisis in the world's history. Probably no human foresight can prevent it. It is the necessary result of the past—it may be an indispensable condition of the future. The volcano will have another eruption before it burns itself out. An European war is not the form in which we apprehend the coming evil—but an European insurrection. Peoples will not contend with peoples, but with their respective rulers. Absolutism has been engaged, during the last year, in digging its grave; and, perhaps, upon the present generation of continental princes will be visited the retribution stored up for them by the misdeeds of a long train of ancestors. These prospects we deeply lament, and confess we see no possibility of finally averting. Whilst, therefore, we rejoice in the extent of progress indicated by the Paris fêtes, and believe that their beneficial effect will be felt for ages yet to come, we feel it necessary to caution our readers against anticipating the full realization of their hopes without passing through a short period of gloom, during which the still small voice of reason will be silenced, and the yell of passion will alone be heard. Every prognostication, whilst it points to the certainty of settled weather by and by, in the moral world, discloses likewise the probabilities of a foregoing tempest. We fear the nations of the continent must needs pass through the last, before they can securely enjoy the first. But, grateful for what we have seen, and confident for what is yet in store for the human family, we turn our eyes from the dark cloud on the horizon, to

Him who holds all nations under his control, and sigh forth the prayer, "May God avert the evil! May God vouchsafe the good!"

THE LATE SESSION, THE NEXT, AND THE INTERREGNUM.

WE are not content with the exposition we have already made of the misdeeds and omissions of the session that terminated on Friday last. The lessons of mischievous activity and disgraceful failure are too important not to be repeated. The ceremony performed twice a-year by Queen Victoria is significant, and is meant to be impressive. The pageantry that attends the opening and close of a Parliamentary Session should be a solemnity both to sovereign and senators. The former is supposed to feel, and made to say, that the practical necessities, as well as the constitutional rights, of the people, require the assembling together of sagacious and faithful men—the latter are supposed to receive with reverent regard, a list of the topics on which counsel and action are urgently sought. A formal, authoritative comparison of the two periods, may, therefore, be fairly used to test the ability or earnestness of the nation's rulers.

Of the late session it cannot be said that it was either inactive or perfunctory. The contrary is manifested by some curious particulars. It was opened on the 4th of February, and closed on the 8th of August—it therefore lasted six months and four days; eleven days less than its predecessor of last year. The House of Lords sat only on ninety-one days, and on the average two hours a day—but the Commons sat on a hundred and sixteen days, averaging seven-and-a-half hours a day; or, 886 hours in all. There were only fifteen divisions in the Lords, but no fewer than 226 in the Commons, of which forty-eight were on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, twenty-eight on the Estimates, and eight on the claim of Mr. Salomons to take his seat. The "counts out" in the Commons were seven in number—rather fewer than usual; and on only three occasions was there "no House" at the hour for commencing business. The total number of bills introduced was 161, and of the bills carried 105. Such are the statistics of the session—but how shall we estimate or express its practical results? If I stand for the entire absence of public services, what figure shall represent the quotient of all these divisions? Setting apart the Papal aggression debates as so much smart-money for the inflamed passions of a sect and the foolish haste of a minister, we ask how much of even the little that was promised has been done for the popular benefit—in the way of sanatory and judicial reform, for instance? The window-duty has been exchanged for the lesser evil of a house-tax—the income-tax has been renewed for only one year—the iniquities of Chancery have been prospectively mitigated, but not redressed—the Regium Donum has been surrendered, and a Church-rate committee granted—the removal of Smithfield market has been voted—besides these, we cannot discover upon the records of the session a single topic for congratulation. The policy bequeathed by Sir Robert Peel has been barely maintained—the necessity of Parliamentary reform has been assented to, but its concession only promised—while the principles of religious liberty have been asserted by only slender majorities in the Commons, and surrendered to the tyrannical bigotry of the Lords.

Colonial grievances have been allowed to accumulate, and for the cause of freedom and humanity abroad scarce a word has been spoken. Yet, during all this time liberal principles have been high in the political firmament—conservative opposition upon general questions there has been none, and the minister of the Reform Bill has been the only possible Premier. Perhaps it is to this last circumstance that the whole train of disasters and negations is owing. For ten days, at the commencement of the session, the seats of office were vacant—and were found to be so encumbered that none but the former occupants would assume them. Re-assumed, not six or eight defeats could induce a second resignation. Incapable, simply because indifferent—indifferent to all but the desirableness of getting through an irksome task—has been the characteristic alike of the ministry and the majority.

It is for the sake of the approximate future that we thus rip open the recent past. Of all that is set down for next session, we have no reasonable guarantee of a single performance. The same men will re-appear at the re-opening of Parliament on the Treasury benches, and it is natural that they should re-commence the routine of past sessions. There will be the address, a Protectionist debate, a Sir Charles Wood budget, the introduction of the Parliamentary Reform Bill, perhaps, in March, of a sixth Jewish Relief Bill in April—the discussion of the reports of the several committees on the income-tax, on the water supply of the metropolis, on Church-rates, and on the newspaper stamp—these, with debates on party and independent motions, will constitute a good show

of work; and with that show Ministers will again be content. If no accident arise to furnish a decent pretext for dissolution, they may thus float over Whitsuntide; and then comes the shambling race in sacks, in which destruction overtakes the hindmost—the Moscow retreat, in which everything but the money-bags are thrown over. Such are the probabilities of one more session, deduced from the experience of many past. But there is a space of six months between now and then. It is often the recess that makes or unmakes the session. It was the brawls of last November that upset the balance of parties, and swamped the Parliamentary year with an angry tide of religious dissension. It is for those who are dissatisfied with such an outcome of legislative labour, to improve the interregnum which has just commenced. There is every incentive to a radical reform and religious liberty agitation. Not only will the character of the new Reform Bill depend upon the expressions of public sentiment on the subject—not only will the time of its appearance and the manner of its prosecution be similarly affected—but every topic of promise or hope will feel the influence of the people declaring that they are in earnest for good government. "If, in the continual hubbub of the session, any party may be considered to have gained a step, it is that with which the Whigs must be finally identified—the party in favour of Parliamentary and Financial Reform." That is not our saying—it is the voice of the *Times*. And again—"The chief moral of the last session is, the necessity for some change in the representative system, to impart greater seriousness, steadiness, and disinterestedness, if it may be done, to the House of Commons." Encouragement there could not be greater. If the leaders of the people do not take the field at once, they will share with the Whigs in the imputation of incapacity or insincerity. It is for the will of the people of Great Britain to determine, for their voice to decide, whether next session shall yield them household suffrage and the ballot—the admission of Jews to Parliament—a rectification of the income-tax inequalities—the abolition of Church-rates—a good measure of sanatory reforms—and a repeal of the taxes on knowledge—or whether, in respect of time squandered and expectations trafficked upon, the "time to come shall be as the time that hath been."

THE PENNY POSTAL SYSTEM.—The *Times* of Saturday last, is led, by the publication of a Parliamentary return on the reformed postal system, to the mention of a curious circumstance:—

A traveller sauntering through the Lake districts of England some years ago, arrived at a small public-house just as the postman stopped to deliver a letter. A young girl came out to receive it. She took it in her hand, turned it over and over, and asked the charge. It was a large sum—no less than a shilling. Sighing heavily, she observed that it came from her brother, but that she was too poor to take it in, and she returned it to the postman accordingly. The traveller was a man of kindness as well as of observation; he offered to pay the postage himself, and in spite of more reluctance on the girl's part than he could well understand he did pay it, and gave her the letter. No sooner, however, was the postman's back turned than she confessed that the proceeding had been concerted between her brother and herself, that the letter was empty, that certain signs on the direction conveyed all that she wanted to know, and that as they could neither of them afford to pay postage they had devised this method of franking the intelligence desired. The traveller pursued his journey, and as he plodded over the Cumberland fells, he mused upon the badness of a system which drove people to such stratagems for means of correspondence and defeated its own objects all the time. With most men such musings would have ended before the close of the hour, but "this man's name was Rowland Hill, and it was from this incident and these reflections that the whole scheme of penny postage was derived."

The first general reduction of postage, it is added, took place on the 6th of December, 1839—a four-penny rate being interposed for a short time before the universal charge of a penny. At this time the number of letters delivered annually in the United Kingdom was about seventy-five millions, the actual estimate for 1839 being 76,907,572. The gross amount of the tax levied upon this delivery was no less than £2,339,737, of which, as the cost of management was only £687,000, there was £1,652,424 carried to the account of profit. Last year the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom was estimated at upwards of three hundred and forty-seven millions, while the penny tax upon the same amounted to no more than £2,264,684, so that while our payments to the Exchequer have been actually lessened, the service rendered to the public has been multiplied fivefold—in other words, we pay less for five letters than we formerly paid for one.

The *Newark Daily Advertiser* says that on the previous Sunday, a hot summer's day—Old Dominic L—g, of the Dutch Church, celebrated for his goodness and his homely originality, when announcing his text, read off four verses, and said, "This is the foundation of the first head of my discourse;" and reading four more, he said, "This is the ground of the second head of my discourse;" and reading another four, he continued, "This is the foundation of the third head of my discourse." Then stepping back and pulling off his warm cloth coat, he hung it on the side of the pulpit, and, conspicuous in his white linen sleeves, he began, "Now, brethren, depend upon it we have got a job before us."

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

He must be a bold as well as an ingenious man, the author of "How to see the Exhibition in Four Visits." Thrice that number of times have we repaired thither; and still are we unable to say, we have seen more than its outlines and prominences. We have traversed its nave and transept again and again, threaded every side of each of the galleries, dived into recesses on the right hand and on the left, and penetrated the connecting avenues on either wing. We have not loitered at special attractions, nor succumbed to the meditative disposition which has come over us at divers points. We have pressed steadily on, bent upon thorough exploration—"unhasting, yet unresting," as poets say of the stars. We confess ourselves beaten by the stupendousness of the task. We have but imperfectly surveyed the representative territories of the British Empire—we have scarcely glanced over the regions that lie to the East of the equinoctial transept. Yet neither time nor strength remain. Other tasks demand the feeble powers that plead for refreshment and relaxation. Even the beauties of the Crystal Palace fade at recollection of the now perfected charms of Nature—that "great mother of us all," for whose lap the strongest sometimes sicken, and who denies to none but the guilty, healing and rejuvenescence. The voice of the "many-sounding sea" is heard from afar, above the long delightful din of human waves—cornfields beckon us away, if we would see an unfallen sheaf this summer. So we make a final visit to the Exhibition.

Let us now what we would observe if we had time in the department of Great Britain and her dependencies ("dependencies!"—think of the vast Indian continent and peninsula pendant from this disjunct limb of Europe!) On either side of the west end of the nave are specimens of our textile manufactures, which, if examined, would give enlargement and exactitude to our notion of what it is that the myriads of Lancashire and Yorkshire make and live upon. For a similar reason, if for none other, should the typical productions of our coal and corn-fields be accurately marked. But the mineral and vegetable kingdoms are not represented by coal and cereals alone—every metal and every herb native to these islands will be found above and below the southern gallery; and so classified as to be of social as well as scientific significance. The specimens illustrative of mining operations, and the provisions for lessening the perils of those occupations, might well be expanded into a chapter. The utilitarian ware of Sheffield we have before briefly noticed—its more artistic productions, in which the skill of the artificer and the practical science of the chemist are alike conspicuous, shine resplendently from the centre of the south gallery. In a similar position on the floor is a furniture room, whose contents do honour to our cabinet-makers. Besides the gigantic and beautiful specimens of chemical manufacture in the nave, there are, near the case of the Scottish Agricultural Society, a number of cases of smaller specimens, and of the instruments employed in their preparation, which make one long to have a spell at the blow-pipe and alembic, as well for the optical pleasure as the practical knowledge that may thereby be gained. Among the fine arts, that of painting on glass is illustrated by a long range of specimens, many of which by living English artists, combine the exquisite colouring of mediæval remains with freedom from their barbarisms of form and subject. Nor should the illustrations of the art of war be forgotten—the last-invented musket, the new mode of slinging a knapsack, the model of a New Zealand stockade, and the copies of famous fortifications, all have an interest and a use even to the most pacific. The ship-building art is of national interest—and specimens of it, in all its stages, the Roman Galley, the Malay prahu, the war-steamer, may be found in the transept and in the West gallery. We had almost forgotten the trade of saddlery, about which much more is to be learnt that is worth knowing than most people suppose. Among the names of the exhibitors in this department, we find one familiar in these columns—that of Edward Swaine; in whose handsome case we descry a splendid riding-whip, surmounted with an emblem of this peaceful age and scene.—That, we think, completes our synopsis of one-half of the Exposition of the Industry of All Nations.

Now for the works of our foreign friends—that is, to record our general impression of them, from a rapid but comprehensive survey. In Tunis and Turkey we find nothing more remarkable than the fact that they are here at all—indications of the encroachment which Western civilization has begun to make upon the East, of which immobility is the commonly ascribed attribute. The Mahomedan accompanies his tent, his mule and camel trappings, his bazaars and brocades, the carpet on which the Sultan reclines, and the mat on which the Arab kneels in the wilderness; and in his presence we see not only a landmark from which to measure our past progress, but a pledge of indefinite advancement in the future. In Spain we have a memento of national instability not less monitory and melancholy than that fac-simile of the Pompeian tomb which stands

over the great north entrance to the building. The blades of Toledo, the encaustic tiles imitative of the arabesques of the Alhambra, tell us what Spain was—the pistols of Narvaez what she is. Her natural products serve but to typify the inexhaustible fertility of her soil and the hopeless barrenness of her resources. France, Austria, Germany, and Russia, parcel out the continent. Italy is there, indeed, in spirit and in person—but not in name; she is the veritable "Greek slave," the beauty in fetters, of the scene. The artists of Milan and Rome, almost exclusively, fill the continental sculpture-room—the contents of which excel, without ignobly eclipsing, those of the corresponding room on the British side; but resemble them in this particular, that what is most popularly admired—the veiled women, for instance, and the children asleep or at play—are the most severely censured by the critics, as tricks and toys, unworthy of their material and of their artists. In that hybrid of industry and taste, that perilous and attractive combination of the *utile et dulce*, known as art-manufactures, our continental neighbours were expected to leave us far behind—and it must be confessed that they do so. In lamps and chandeliers, and candelabra—in the bijouterie of the mantel-piece, and the heavier adornments of the sideboard—in bronze vases, and china cups, and Bohemian glasses—in tapestries and laces—in whatever is luxurious and aspires to be æsthetic—they are certainly more elegant, and less often ludicrous as well as ingenious, than ourselves. But no more than us are they free from the sin of laborious trifling and exaggerated labour. Especially is this observable in the Austrian furniture rooms, where we find tables composed of an infinite number of little wooden plugs, bookcases bigger than many church vestries, and a state-bed with all the heathen mythology carved upon the footboard. But withal, our ideas of continental industry are greatly raised. France and Belgium have each a goodly display of machinery and iron-work. Austria exhibits the types of industries carried on in her provinces of which we had scarcely a thought; and the details of which, as given in the departmental catalogue, are astonishing and highly suggestive. The Zollverein exhibits specimens in nearly every one of our English manufactures which show that the inability of those States to compete with us in the markets of the world arises only from political, and therefore removable causes. Many will be equally surprised to find that Russia has other qualities than those of infinite productiveness and brute strength. It is not with the dazzled eye of admiration alone that we gaze on those really splendid structures in green and gold that stand as sentries to her department. The malachite is not a coloured marble, as is commonly supposed, but a copper ore, dug from Siberian mines, in small lumps, and cut into pieces, which are put together with invisible rivets; a process of course while requiring delicacy in execution, the designs into which the material is wrought show undeniable taste. Nor is malachite the only precious yield of Siberian mines—costly and elaborately wrought is the jewellery and silver of the Czar's display. There is one peculiarity in the Austrian and Russian rooms which can scarcely be overlooked by, and has a very strange significance to, an Englishman—the articles exhibited, whether of growth or manufacture, bear the names of aristocratic proprietors! The dumb things cannot forbear to tell that they come from regions where the sons of the soil, as well as the soil itself, are hereditary possessions, and the skill of the artisan is reckoned only as the superior fertility of a field. Austria makes a great display in the typographic and lithographic arts—but it is from the Imperial establishment! in which, we are told, there are 700 persons employed, besides artists, type-founders, and other mechanics. Speaking of printing-presses, we must notice that, in another compartment, a Dane (Sørensen of Copenhagen) exhibits a machine for "setting" and "distributing" types. It resembles an invention of some years since for the same object, in that the operator plays upon keys, like those of a piano, and the types fall into a "stick," or groove, with "spaces" between the words; while a second person removes and "justifies" what the machine has "composed;" or, in other words, forms the types into "lines." But at the same time that the machine is "composing," it is also "distributing." Every type has a thickness peculiar to itself, and the machine has a slit of exactly the same width. A type, when it comes to its peculiar slit, and to that slit only, drops through; though how a type avoids a slit that is wider than itself, we cannot say. Its inventor considers that as it composes as rapidly as a printer ordinarily distributes, and as it altogether saves the time of distribution, its economical advantages will commend it to general favour and adoption; but granting its capability to that extent, there are still many limitations to its use. A prominent feature in the Prussian display, is the numerous mechanical appliances in education—especially in the teaching of geography, in which the surface-raised maps and globes are extremely serviceable. There is a similar application of mechanism to the purposes of the physiologist and surgeon. We had the pleasure of listening to the courteous Frenchman (if the combination of terms be not tautology) who exhibits the anatomical models on the south

east galleries, while he took to pieces and reconstructed the figures of a man and a horse, frightfully like the flayed forms of either, and composed of some thousands of pieces, every joint and tube being capable of separate examination: we never before received such a scientific demonstration of the poetic sentiment, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made." The American contributions we are afraid to characterise in a sentence, and we can hardly spare more. It may suffice and not offend to say, they are worthy of our cousins. The dangerous type portraits of their remarkable men, that have been so much ridiculed, show at least a mother-country feeling—

"Mum are the produce of these northern climes."

We have arrived at the end of our journey, and passed the limit of our space. As we cast one more look around, we are struck with dismay at the thought that these collected treasures must be dissipated, even though the structure be spared. We are constrained to promise ourselves that this shall be our final visit—only for the present.

Mr. T. P. Alder writes to us from "Alford's Coach Manufactory, Newington Butts," complaining that the carriage numbered 894 (Class v.), which we and others of the press have remarked upon with praise, is substantially a piracy, inasmuch as Mr. Alford invented and registered in 1845, a carriage on the same principle, which must have been known to the present inventor. We comply with his request in giving publicity to the complaint, but should suppose that the Executive Committee of the Exhibition would have been the parties from whom to seek redress.

We have to acknowledge from Messrs. Spicer and Clowes another, the third, corrected and improved edition of the Official Catalogue; and a priced catalogue of articles in the Austrian department. The former contains all the articles deposited up to the 1st of the present month, and is in other respects the most desirable of the series. To the latter we have adverted above.

We should also notice, that Rock and Co., of Walbrook, have published a neat lithograph of the Crystal Palace, on a tinted card, surmounting "the Song of Peace" (Air, Mary Blane), by A. F. Cumming, M.D.

The railways continue to pour in tens of thousands daily upon the metropolis, the majority of whom go straight to the Crystal Palace. The Midland and Great Northern, for instance, conveys passengers from Leeds and Bradford to London and back for 5s., and has carried at this rate 10,000 persons within a few days. The *Manchester Examiner* bases a capital story upon this arrangement:—"A labouring man, residing at Huddersfield, made, last week, a cheap and quick journey from that town to the Exhibition. He left on the night of the 22nd ult. for London, with only a few sandwiches in his pocket, and a shilling in his purse, after paying his fare of 5s. for a third-class railway ticket. He paid his shilling on Wednesday to see the Exhibition in the Crystal Palace; he ate his 'grub' in the building, drank from the crystal fountain, returned home that night, and resumed his work on Thursday morning, without having spent a farthing for either lodgings, eating, or drinking, during the 40 hours he was from home. All the visitors are not so frugal—for, according to the *Leeds Mercury*, great numbers have gained the means by pawning watches, blankets, and other articles. 'We hear that the pawnbrokers of York and many other towns in the county are full of pledged articles.'

As bi-monthly returns are now issued from the office of the Executive—the first of which we gave on its appearance—we need not keep a daily account of the entrances and payments. Suffice it to say, that 60,000 is still the average for the shilling days, and about a third of that number for Fridays. Saturday last was, for the first time, a half-crown day, when the attendance was 13,348, which will doubtless be much increased when the fact is more generally known. The sale of season-tickets at the reduced rates realizes from £20 to £30 per day.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Helena, took advantage of their coming up to the prorogation to visit the Exhibition on Friday and Saturday mornings.

On Thursday, the children of the Orphan Working school, with their teachers, and the servants of the Institution, visited the Exhibition, under the direction of several members of the Committee and the Secretary. They carried placards, with the following inscription—"Orphan Working-school, Haverstock-hill. 250 children. Instituted 1758." By permission of the Executive, they were admitted at nine o'clock, and thus had an opportunity of rambling through the building nearly an hour before the public entered. Afterwards they were divided into twenties, and thus were enabled to see many of the most interesting objects to great advantage, aided by the kind attention of the police, and a general disposition to oblige on the part of the company. The neat and cleanly appearance of the children, and their orderly conduct, elicited much commendation.

The City of Paris has already sent ninety foremen and workmen to London to visit the Exhibition; and about thirty Chambers of Commerce of the chief manufacturing towns of France, and twenty chambers consultatives, have acceded to the wishes of the Government, and presented lists of first-rate workmen of all trades, amounting collectively to about 140, who are also to be sent to London; to them are to be added twelve foremen of the national manufactures of Beauvais, Sévres, and the Gobelins, and of the professional schools of Châlons, Aix, and Angers. The funds required for the journey of these men to London and back again have been raised partly by subscription, and partly by municipal subsidies, besides the 50,000*fr.* granted for the purpose by the State. In addition to Paris, several large towns have already sent off workmen. Lyons, for example, has sent sixteen; St. Etienne, Amiens, and Limoges, from six to eight each; next follow Rheims, Roubaix, St. Quentin, Turcoing, Sedan, Elbeuf, Louviers, Nancy, Strasbourg, Nîmes, Avignon, Toulouse, Thiers, Gray, Orleans, Nantes, &c.

THE EXHIBITION ENTERTAINMENTS AT PARIS.

The fourth day (Tuesday) of the Entertainments—which had already included a banquet at the Hôtel de Ville, a fête at Versailles, and another at St. Cloud—was set down for a reception at the British embassy, and a ball at the Hôtel de Ville. The former is described as “a very splendid affair.” The company began to arrive at three o’clock, and by four the rooms were nearly filled by the English who had received invitations, and with the *élite* of French society. All the diplomatic corps were present, and among the French were the President, Prince Charles and Prince Lucien Bonaparte, M. Léon Faucher, the Minister of the Interior, and the principal members of the majority of the National Assembly. Louis Napoleon appeared more to advantage than on any former occasion. It is generally remarked that he appears dull in public, and that there is some degree of *gaucherie* in his demeanour. But on this occasion, we are told, “his countenance was not only serene, but gay; and he appeared to take pleasure in the conversation that he held on the lawn with the persons who were introduced to him.” The amiable deportment of the ambassador and his lady was not all that the company had to thank them for. The buffet was covered with refreshments of every kind in the greatest abundance; and even the musicians were not forgotten, for they had a handsome dinner served to them under the shade of the trees in the beautiful lawn of the embassy.

To the ball in the evening, 8,000 invitations were issued, and they were nearly all accepted. From half-past eight till twelve the arrivals were incessant. Those who went early, were well rewarded, we are told, “by the opportunity of feasting their eyes at leisure on the gorgeous spectacle that awaited them. The blaze of light proceeded entirely from waxen tapers, disposed in innumerable lustres. In the grand banquet hall alone there were more than 1,000 lights. High above their heads, amid the sumptuous architectural decorations of the roof, waved flags of all colours. Wandering through the numberless boudoirs, corridors, and galleries, the feet alternately slid along the most polished floor, or sank luxuriously into the softest carpets. At every turn masses of fragrant flowers, arranged to resemble the thick spangled beds of a parterre, seemed to vie with the yet richer hues of the silken couches, and to invite repose. There were two ball-rooms—the principal hall, and the Salle du Trône. The latter is much the smaller of the two, but still so vast, and so entirely removed from the sound of music in the former, that a stranger might well have passed the whole evening there without suspecting that he was within reach of still greater splendour.” Notwithstanding the immense number of persons present, there was room for dancing. The rooms, though sometimes hot, were admirably ventilated; and it was at all times easy to take the air by leaning out of windows looking on the Seine towards Notre Dame. The soft light of the moon throwing the most picturesque shades on the venerable clusters of houses in old Paris, was a singular contrast to the dazzling scene within. In the midst of the courtyard of the Hôtel a cool fountain was playing, around which the dancers promenaded during the intervals of the dance, and not a few slaked their thirst in the crystal water rather than take their stand among the anxious expectants of champagne. There were ices in abundance, and every variety of dessert pastry, for the ladies. Dancing was kept up with much spirit till five o’clock, and the visitors, of whom, perhaps, at least half were English, left in the cool air of a brilliant morning the most captivating spectacle that their lives had witnessed.

Paris was all alive on Wednesday with military preparations for a mimic fight in the Champ de Mars. The “blouses” showed themselves in larger numbers than on any occasion since the insurrection of June 1848. At half-past three o’clock the President of the Republic left the Palace of the Elysées, accompanied by Marshal Excelsmans, General Oudinot, Marshal Narvaez, and ten or twelve other generals of brigade and division, together with officers belonging to every army in Europe, dressed in their uniforms. At four o’clock, Louis Napoleon having reached the Champ de Mars, two signal guns were fired on both sides of the river, and operations commenced. The *pontoniers* immediately proceeded to construct the bridge of boats, under the protection of a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, which was responded to by the troops on the right bank. In less than three quarters of an hour the bridge was completed, and a battalion of *chasseurs d’Afrique* crossed it *au pas de course*. A similar movement took place on the Pont de Jena, and the attack of the heights of the Trocadero commenced. The assailants, however, were repulsed; the “chasseurs” recrossed the bridge, keeping up a fire on their pursuers, whilst the *pontoniers* were cutting the bridge, which in an instant floated to the opposite side. The bridge of Jena was recrossed by the assailing corps, and a fire of artillery and musketry, opened along the entire line of the Quai de Billy from the Champ Elysées to the Barrière de Passy, soon silenced that of the enemy on the left bank, who retreated into the Champ de Mars. The army on the right bank then crossed the bridge of Jena, and their cavalry executed several charges in the Champ de Mars. The two armies afterwards defiled before the President. The river was covered with boats full of spectators, and the quays lined with immense multitudes. The manœuvres passed off without any accident, and were favoured with the most beautiful weather.

In the evening the whole of the English guests attended the Grand Opera, where an operatic entertainment, written expressly in honour of Great Britain, was given. Of *Les Nations*, the only two countries which had the honour of vocal representatives were England and France—the remainder were personified by dancers. Labour and Commerce, the Genius of Glory, and the Genius of Peace, were also symbolized. The allegory concluded with a representation of the Paxton Palace. The President, the British Ambassador, and several of the ministers were present.

With this, the fêtes officially terminated; but on Thursday and Friday several acts of courtesy had to be performed. President Bonaparte received the Lord Mayor on a special visit; and the interview is reported to have been of the most gratifying description. From the Elysée, the City potentate—“Maire de l’Angleterre,” as he is curiously designated—went to the Prefecture of Police to take breakfast with M. Carlier; and in the afternoon he amused himself at the Hippodrome, where he witnessed feats of horsemanship, a grand emblematical procession, and the ascent of a balloon. A dinner at the hotel of the Minister of Commerce, followed by a visit to Franconi’s, and to the Théâtre Français, where the audience rose and cheered him as he entered, closed the day’s peregrinations.

On Friday morning, the Lord Mayor waited on the Municipality sitting at the Hôtel de Ville; and, through his secretary, thanked them for the cordial hospitality shown both to himself and his countrymen. At twelve o’clock, a detachment of Guards escorted the Lord Mayor to the Great Northern Railway station. M. Berger accompanied him; and the people cheered them as they passed along. At the station, M. Carlier and Sir John Musgrove exchanged walking-sticks; M. Berger and Sir John exchanged pocket-handkerchiefs; and then—the Prefect kissed Sir John on each cheek! His lordship arrived at the Mansion-house a little before 2 o’clock on Saturday morning, having been detained by the Custom-house regulations at Folkestone fully two hours.

Prior to their departure, a great number of the English visitors assembled at Meurice’s Hotel, and drew up the following letter to Lord Granville, as chairman of the commission.

Hotel Meurice, August 6, 1851.

My Lord—The extraordinary hospitality we, the Commissioners and others connected with the Great International Exhibition, have received from the President of the Republic and from the Prefect of the Seine, in the name of the Municipal body of Paris, calls from us our warmest acknowledgments of the delight we have experienced at these splendid fêtes, and our most grateful sense of the kindness shown to us, not only at these grand festivals, but by all classes and on all occasions.

The pleasure we have received has been greatly heightened by the conviction that these festivals in honour of our International Exhibition will tend to promote and perpetuate that friendly feeling which we desire should ever exist between civilized nations.

We find it impossible to express all we feel, but we beg of your lordship kindly to undertake to make our sentiments known in the manner most proper and acceptable.

We have the honour to be, &c.

To the right Hon. Earl Granville.

Lord Granville instantly wrote to Lord Normanby, in the spirit of this epistle; and the noble marquis replied with an assurance that he would give official and private expression of these feelings to the President, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Prefect of the Seine. His lordship adds, with fidelity without ill taste:—

The city of Paris on this occasion has displayed no idle or unmeaning hospitality, if from a survey of its municipal constitution we can gather a full impression of the necessity which exists for reforming that of London, and if from the examination of its magnificent public buildings and institutions, founded and liberally supported by Government for the free use of an intelligent people, we can borrow ideas to be realized hereafter, whereby our industrial energies may be directed by the rules of good taste, and a more artistic spirit be harmoniously combined with the strong utilitarian tendencies of our manufactures.

CONCLUSION OF THE TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATIONS.—The Teetotallers held a public breakfast at the London Tavern on Wednesday morning, which was attended by 400 persons; Mr. J. S. Buckingham presiding. In the evening they repaired to the Surrey Zoological Gardens in great numbers—as many, it is said, as 25,000—where speeches from the leading advocates of temperance were interspersed with the usual and some extraordinary entertainments. On Thursday a second great meeting was held at St. Martin’s Hall. Mr. Livesey, of Preston, presided, and several of the speakers were from that town. A letter from the proprietor of the Surrey Gardens, complimenting the Teetotallers on their excellent behaviour the previous evening, was read. On Friday, a similar fête was held at the Rosherville Gardens, near Gravesend. On Monday a great gathering took place in the Vale of Health, Hampstead Heath, where tea was provided for between three and four hundred persons. The precise occasion of this novel assembly was the celebration of the opening of the Camden-town Temperance Society. At the conclusion of the tea, a temporary platform was erected on the heath, and Mr. King having been elected to the chair, a public meeting was formally opened. The numerous assemblage was successively addressed by Mr. Joseph Livesey, of Preston; Messrs. S. Shirley, J. Adams, Davis, and others. The meeting did not break up until dusk, when vehicles of every imaginable description, laden with men, women, and children, thronged the roads leading to the metropolis.

DINNER TO MR. PAXTON, AT DERBY.

The now illustrious architect of the Crystal Palace returned from the Paris entertainments on the third day, in order to receive a more personal honour from the gentlemen of the town and county of Derby, in the form of a public dinner, which was given yesterday week, and at which nearly 300 gentlemen were present.

The Duke of Devonshire accepted a special invitation, and was loudly cheered on his entrance and during various parts of the proceedings. Earl Granville would also have been present, but for the entertainments in Paris. Mr. Fox was absent from the same cause, but he was ably represented by his partner, Mr. Henderson. The chair was taken by T. Gisborne, Esq., who was supported by the High Sheriff of the County, the Mayor of Derby (Mr. Fox), the Mayor of Chesterfield, Messrs. Strutt, M.P., Cavendish, M.P., J. Ellis, M.P., Geach, M.P., Evans, M.P., Heyworth, M.P., Mundy, M.P., Bass, M.P., R. Arkwright, W. P. Thornhill, J. Strutt, P. Arkwright, E. S. Pole, T. H. Barker, Peach, George, R. G. Gisborne, T. S. A. Shuttleworth, J. Sutton. After the usual loyal toasts, the health of the Duke of Devonshire, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county, was proposed by the Chairman, received with enthusiasm, and responded to in a speech, in which the Duke said:—

The compliment had often been paid to him of being the grandfather of the Crystal Palace [laughter and cheers], which had, perhaps, turned his head a little; but it was not the possession of a few houses of glass and iron, serving, perhaps, in some degree as models—it was the mind of their inventor, well-regulated, clear, and active, and the will, powerful and persevering, that had given importance to those objects, and had led him to the ultimate result; the mind, the integrity, the simplicity and talent that had caused him to be what he is, the person whom they had met together to honour, to be connected with whom was his pride, and to possess whose confidence was as gratifying to him (the Duke’s) feelings, as his extensive services had been conducive to his worldly prosperity [vehement cheering]. Much as Mr. Paxton had been, for the last year, the object of approbation, he knew him to be a man of that high feeling and great delicacy that it would have pained him to accept this token of admiration had not a similar compliment been paid to his friend and associate in this town [cheers].

“The Royal Commissioners” was the next toast, and this was followed by a speech from the Chairman, in which, with expressions of high eulogium, he gave the health of Mr. Paxton, who, when the loud and long-continued cheering caused by this announcement had subsided, rose to respond. After a modest expression of personal feeling, Mr. Paxton said:—

When the Exhibition, the great event of our times, was first propounded, I hailed it with unalloyed pleasure; it appeared to me like a beam of light of vast magnitude, embracing a field of operation, the true advantages of which could only be felt in after times, when the great efforts made would unfold themselves in a thousand different and unlooked-for channels. This is the seed-time, the harvest will assuredly follow. Not only will the mechanical ingenuity of man find means for extended improvement, but the social nature of man will receive its reward in the sweeping away of national prejudice, and establishing between nation and nation, and man and man, a kinder appreciation of each other’s worth, and a more charitable view of each other’s frailties. The first great fruits which the Exhibition has produced is now taking place in Paris [cheers].

Mr. Paxton then entered into those details respecting his plan with which the public are already familiar, and added some statements which appeared to be called forth by recent assertions disputing his claim to one of the most striking features of his design:—

At one of the meetings with the Building Committee, it was suggested by them that the transept should include the great trees; but there appeared at first sight a good deal of difficulty in accomplishing this, as at that time all the roofing was designed to be flat. We promised to see what could be done before the next meeting of the committee. I went direct with Mr. Fox to his office; and while he arranged the ground plan so as to bring the trees into the centre of the building, I was contriving how they were to be covered. At length I hit upon the plan of covering the transept with a circular roof similar to that on the Great Conservatory at Chatsworth, and made a sketch of it, which was copied that night by one of the draughtsmen, in order that I might have it to show to Mr. Brunel, whom I had agreed to meet on the ground the next day. Before nine o’clock the next morning Mr. Brunel called at Devonshire-house, and brought me the heights of all the great trees; in the note containing the measurements, Mr. Brunel wrote thus:—“I mean to try and win with our plan, but I have thought it right to give your beautiful plan all the advantages it is susceptible of” [cheers]. I then showed Mr. Brunel the plan I had made the night before, for covering in the trees, with which he was much pleased. I have been led into these details, first, to show that the circular roof of the transept was designed by myself, and not by Mr. Barry, as reported; secondly, to show the kindness and liberality of Mr. Brunel. At the time of the tender being accepted, the Building Committee asked me if I had any objections to my design being improved in some of its details; my reply was to the effect that I should have great pleasure in agreeing to anything that could be shown to be an improvement [hear]. I must here tell you how some alterations had become necessary. When the gallery columns inside were changed from 20 to 24 feet apart, it put the outer columns and outer sashes quite out of proportion as to distance: instead of there being one intermediate column and sash between the 20 feet opening, there were two intermediate columns, and two sashes in the 21 feet; and the plan Mr. Barry made for improving this had my entire approval, because it brought back the design to its original proportions [cheers]. . . . Now, gentlemen, I wish to disclaim all part in the building that does not belong to me. It has been said that “it was a fortunate idea;” but the idea, though fortunate, was not a fortu-

tous one [hear, hear]. It was the result of long study and long labour, without which no really practical idea can be worked into a distinct and palpable design. The great experience I had in the erection of glass structures, and the invariable success which had attended my exertions, emboldened me to produce that design; because I had not a doubt of its practicability if properly carried out. I had two objects in view in offering a design; the first was, that my proposal would be exactly suitable for the Exhibition; and next, it would meet a long-cherished idea of mine for a national winter garden; so that, like Goldsmith's piece of furniture, it was contrived

"A double debt to pay,
By nature dressed to-morrow,
As by art to-day."

[Cheers.] From the day I sent in my design to the time of the successful accomplishment of the Exhibition, my anxieties have been almost overpowering. I felt what must be my fate if by any accident my design should not be successfully carried out, and any failure would have reflected back upon me; but great as that anxiety has been, and laborious as have been my duties even up to the present time, this day's proceedings amply reward me, and give a triumphant finish to the whole. It is now twenty-five years since I came into this county a comparative stranger; you then received me kindly; that kindness has since ripened into friendship, and has, I am thankful to say, been my happy lot to make "troops of friends." My public duties have been many and onerous, but in the performance of them it is my happiness to know that I have never lost a friend. The marks of respect you have shown me to-day will sink deep into my heart, and the recollection of it will afford me delight the remainder of my days [loud and long-continued cheering].

Mr. Bulguy proposed "Messrs Fox and Henderson," remarking, that whilst they admired the genius of the designer they ought not to forget the genius and knowledge of those who carried such a magnificent design into effect. (Great cheering.) Mr. Henderson, on rising to return thanks, was most enthusiastically received. After remarking on the candid and cordial manner in which Mr. Paxton had received and acted upon every suggestion which appeared likely to carry his great object into effect, he observed that an impression seemed to prevail that Mr. Barry was the originator of the circular roof for the transept. Now, that was not correct, for Mr. Paxton originated it, and carried it out according to his intention. (Cheers.) He would endeavour to explain how the mistake had originated. One Saturday night, when the commissioners sat late, it was suggested that some plan should be adapted for covering the trees. Mr. Barry had been absent every day during the week until that evening, and he knew the difficulty. Mr. Paxton had suggested that the covering should be by a circular roof. He did not think that Mr. Barry knew that arrangement, and on Monday morning Mr. Barry produced a sketch, giving to the transept a circular roof. This statement would reconcile the discrepancy which existed on the subject. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Henderson then expressed his gratitude for the valuable assistance which had been afforded to his partner and himself by all the parties with whom they had been associated during the construction of the work. The "Members for the County," the "Members for the Borough," and other toasts, followed; Mr. Forster responding to the "Guild of Literature and Art," and Mr. Mark Lemon to "the Strangers." The meeting was altogether a most triumphant one. During the day the bells rang merry peals.

THE EXPELLED PARK PEDLARS.—The case of Mrs. Hicks and others in a similarly sad plight continues to excite considerable attention. About £70 has been subscribed for the evicted proprietor of the stone cottage, and other smaller sums for her fellow-sufferers. Mr. W. Conningham, of Kemp Town, writes to the *Times* that one Lacy and his wife kept a fruit stall at Victoria Gate for twenty years, and his father ten years previously, by permission of Lord Sydney, the Ranger. "The father of Lacy, now dead, had been so terrified by a keeper with threats of expulsion, that he was induced to pay him a weekly sum of 6s. Charles Lacy himself made some of these payments, and falling in arrears, was threatened with having his goods seized for the money. He wrote to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for 'time.' The matter was inquired into, the payment stopped, and the keeper reprimanded. This keeper, strange to say, still holds his situation in the Park, while Mrs. Lacy is nearly out of her senses from excitement consequent upon being turned out of it, and thus deprived of the means of supporting her family." The couple have unimpeachable characters. Joseph Spicer and his wife kept a stall near Grosvenor Gate, by written permission of the late Duke of Cambridge. Spicer is crippled in the wrist; he has two daughters; in great distress. They can have excellent characters. Denis Keefe, now in Kensington Workhouse, kept a stall near Apsley House, by permission of the Deputy Ranger. Excellent character; aged and infirm; turned out without any pretence. Now "breaking his heart" in the workhouse. William Corderoy, blind, has a wife and daughter; he is in a dying state. He kept a stall by permission of Lord Morpeth. "The site of Lacy's stall is now occupied by another person, and there are several stalls or tents still permitted to remain in Kensington Gardens." Mr. Conningham says—"These poor people shall be relieved; but I would ask these noble Lords and Commissioners whether they imagine such crying injustice will be tolerated in this country on the plea that the stalls might interfere with the Crystal or any other Palace?" It is observed that if Mr. Conningham's statements tell all, there was not even a pretence to remove these people, as they do not appear to have offended by building "a hut," like Ann Hicks.

COMPOSING THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The *Morning Chronicle* gave last year an imaginary report of the speeches at the White-bait Dinner, admirable in its sarcastic fidelity to the characteristics and position of each speaker. This year it is not less felicitous in reporting the proceedings at a Cabinet Council, held to settle her Majesty's speech. Lord John Russell, recapitulating the events of the session, says:—

I was not long, you will admit, in getting to work upon my own especial measure—the bill for chastising that most outrageous act on the part of Rome, which, as I said in my introductory speech of the 7th of February, three days only after Parliament met—

Lord MINTO: Three days' grace to your bill was regular enough—not so regular its being so often renewed and dishonoured [laughter].

Lord GREY: That's nothing to the irregularities we shall hear of when the bill comes to be sued upon [renewed laughter].

Lord JOHN RUSSELL: Very commercially smart, my lords—very. I am glad to find so much practical business knowledge in a Cabinet not currently reported to be rich in that article. Now, may I go on? I introduced my bill—I call it mine—

SEVERAL VOICES: Very right—keep to that.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL: I introduced the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and commended it to the consideration of the country.

Lord PALMERSTON: The only commendation I ever heard of its receiving.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL: Next came the sequence of the allusion in the speech to the distress of the agricultural classes. Mr. Disraeli brought on his first motion—we had a great talk—and about two in the morning we defeated the bucolic Benjamin by a majority of fourteen. Then came my honourable friend and his budget [a great shout of laughter]. I am sorry to see so select a body of gentlemen laughing at the budget; everybody could do that, in fact, everybody did it. Nobody more than my honourable friend, when he came to read his financial statement (as the newspapers mischievously called it) next morning over his coffee—

Sir C. WOOD: Chicory (muttering)—which is more wholesome than coffee—*vide* my speeches *passim*, and Wakley be hanged.

In reference to the almost forgotten Ministerial crisis, his lordship is made to say:—

The ways and intentions of Providence, on which I have frequent occasion to dilate in the House (where I am considered, by one person, at least, as their accredited expounder) are mysterious—very mysterious, unless solved upon the eternal principle, that a Whig Government is essential to the welfare of England. With that doctrine in mind, it will be no longer surprising that we, who went out on the 22nd of February, because, as I stated, we did not possess the confidence of the House, should, on the 3rd of March, return to office in that same House, without having in the smallest degree changed our policy. Well, so matters went. It was desirable that everything should go on as quietly as possible—the one word upon everybody's lip was *par*—

Lord PALMERSTON: Paxton. It was the Exhibition that did it all.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL: Don't talk in that profane manner. I tell you it was Providence; and don't you interfere with my department. We followed up our programme. We proceeded to improve the administration of justice, by bringing in a plan for the reform of the Court of Chancery.

The LORD CHANCELLOR: Do not say *we*; I had nothing to do with it. Was I not saying, in my place in the House of Lords, that I did not know in which House the bill would be introduced, at the actual moment at which you were on your legs giving notice of its introduction in the Commons? Much I know about it, certainly. You made me wild.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL: Wilde? I didn't. I made you Truro, and I wish I could make you a lawyer, but some things are impossibilities. Our measure of Chancery reform, I insist, was a very good one. It was desirable that a Chancery suitor should have cheap and speedy justice, so I proposed to take away the Chancellor's Church patronage and present to the livings myself.

"THE PRISONER'S FRIEND."—The Rev. Charles Spears, editor of this important American periodical, has just arrived in this country. He bears letters to the English Government from Daniel Webster, and to the American Ambassador from Mr. Everett. His visit is in consequence of an application to the American Minister, by members of the British Parliament, for information respecting the criminal laws and usages of the United States. That application the Governor of Massachusetts placed in the hands of Mr. Spears, and has certified that he is a person well qualified to communicate information on the subject. Mr. Spears comes to England, not only for this purpose, but also to acquaint himself with our criminal laws and statistics.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT occurred in the progress of the conflagration, one night last week, of the premises of Messrs. Wild, the extensive upholsterers of Worship street, Shoreditch. A waggon filled with beds or mattresses was being drawn out from the gateway, but the contents took fire and were soon blazing away most furiously, and it was not until a great part of the freight was destroyed that the fire could be extinguished.

THE "BARREN SEA."—The herrings caught in the Wick district alone in two days of last week realized in hard cash to the fishermen engaged, no less a sum than £10,000 sterling. What treasure there is in the mighty deep!—*Greenock Advertiser*.

The Queen's practice of prompt and punctual payment of accounts is said to have become "the fashion" at the West End of London.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

DISPUTED RELIGIOUS BEQUEST.—A decision has been given in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, in the case of *Harvey v. Hubbard*. The question in this case was, to which of three societies the testator intended a bequest of a portion of his property—the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Trinitarian Bible Society, or the British and Foreign Bible Society. The testator was Mr. Isaac Bean, of Scholden, in Kent. By his will, dated the 21st of September, 1849, after bequeathing £3,000 to the Clergy Orphan School, at St. John's Wood, after the decease or marriage of his servant, and giving other legacies, the testator devised his real estate to trustees, for sale, and directed them to divide the residue into nine parts, to be paid to the following institutions—namely, the Spanish and Portuguese Hospital, called Bethlehem, or Bethelam, Mile-end-road; the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road; Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields; Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Kent-road, Surrey; the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields; St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and the "Society for Translating the Scriptures, also in Middlesex." The testator died in 1850, his property being sworn under £14,000. The three societies above mentioned, all of whom publish Bibles, claimed to be entitled to the legacy, there being no society bearing the designation used by the testator. His Honour's opinion was, having heard the case for all the claimants except the British and Foreign Bible Society, that the meaning was uncertain, and that the Court was itself at liberty to direct a scheme, and he should feel disposed to direct the money to be divided between the three societies—the Christian Knowledge Society, the Trinitarian, and the British and Foreign Bible Societies. This mode of applying the fund would carry out the testator's general object, as they were all three very useful institutions, and would all do good. He had his own private opinion which of them would do most good, but he did not think he ought judicially to give weight to it.

MUSICAL COPYRIGHT.—In the same Court, judgment has been given in the case of *Boosey v. James*, on a motion for an injunction on behalf of the plaintiff, to restrain the defendant from printing, publishing, or selling ten airs in the opera of "La Sonnambula." The statements in the bill were that Mr. Boosey was the proprietor of the copyright in these airs, which were composed by Bellini, late of Milan, and arranged with a pianoforte accompaniment; that the same were first published in England, but that the music was first performed in Milan. The bill set forth several actions which had been brought by Mr. Boosey against other parties. The prayer of the bill was for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Mr. James, of Paternoster-row, to prevent his publishing these airs in certain numbers of "The Pianista, or the Italian Opera and Promenade Concert Magazine." The case made by the defendant was that the airs were not first published in England. His Honour said: All honour and morality are on the side of the plaintiff. The question, however, is one of strict law, that is the point on which I have to decide; with neither of the other have I anything to do. In my opinion, there is so strong a probability in point of fact and law in favour of the plaintiff, that on his giving the usual undertaking, he is entitled to the injunction asked. I am surprised that any men should be found willing to invade the property of another in this way. The plaintiff undertaking to abide by any order which the Court might make as to damages, grant the injunction; let the plaintiff bring an action, and serve the declaration within three weeks.

RIGHT OF POSSESSION IN A WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—On the Northern Circuit, an action was brought—*Henderson and Others v. Cummings*—to try the right to the possession of a meeting-house and chapel at Kirkby Thore, near Appleby, which for a great number of years had been used by the Wesleyan Methodists, but who had been kept out of possession of it since 1836 by a section of their body called the "New Connexion." It appeared that in 1812, subscriptions had been raised for the purpose of building the chapel, and a piece of land was purchased on which to erect it. The land and chapel were conveyed by Thomas Crosby to William Atkinson and several others, as trustees, all of whom except one, named Pearson, were now dead. By this deed the land and chapel were conveyed to the old society of Wesleyan Methodists, for the use of the preachers of the doctrines of John Wesley, as taught by him in his notes on the New Testament, and in his four volumes of sermons. This deed was enrolled pursuant to the statutes of mortmain, and a fine was levied to bar all claims on the land. In the management of the chapel, stewards were appointed to collect pew-rents and apply the money so received under the direction of the trustees. In 1828, the chapel was rebuilt on an enlarged site, the additional land being purchased by subscription. All went on harmoniously until 1836, when a gentleman named Warren created a division in the society on some points of discipline, and those who went with him took forcible possession of the chapel. An attempt was afterwards made by the trustees to regain possession by force, the doors being barricaded, and a battering-ram was constructed, by which means part of the stone wall blocking up a former door was forced in. The besieged party in the chapel were, however, on that occasion, too strong, and reinforcements were sent

for on either side. A Mr. Crosby, a descendant of the original owner of the land, and apparently a very active member of the New Connexion, got a number of his party together, and took possession of the field of contest before the reinforcements of the Old Connexion had arrived. Mr. Crosby and his party ranged themselves in close order two deep, with their backs to the battered wall to protect the breach, and spoke not a word. Presently, Mr. Pearson, the surviving trustee, with his friends of the Old Connexion, arrived, bringing with them a mason with a hammer to render the breach practicable. On arriving at the scene of action, in front of the forces of the New Connexion, who awaited the onset in silence shoulder to shoulder and their backs to the breach, Mr. Pearson ordered the mason "to go to work with his hammer." The mason, however, did not like the look of the living wall before him, and said he should kill the men if he used his hammer, which latter feat he positively declined to do. Mr. Pearson and his men therefore wheeled round and beat a retreat, leaving Mr. Crosby and the New Connexion in possession of the chapel. For a time a kind of joint possession was attempted, the two parties using the chapel on alternate days. The New Connexion, however, at last made matters so disagreeable that the chapel, in 1849, was altogether shut up with a debt of £60 upon it, the Old Connexion offering either to take the chapel altogether and pay the debt or leave it and the debt to the New Connexion. The New Connexion would accede to neither proposal, and the present action, therefore, became necessary to establish the right of the trustees. The deeds of conveyance having been put in, his lordship (Baron Platt) said it was a monstrous pity the two parties could not settle the dispute between them. They were ministers of peace and not of strife. On this suggestion an ineffectual attempt was made to come to some arrangement, and the cause proceeded. For the defendant it was attempted to show that the piece of land for the enlarged site of the chapel was conveyed to Mr. Crosby, and that, as to the residence, there had been an adverse possession of the chapel sufficiently long to establish a right. The conveyance, on being put in, however, turned out to be for another bit of land, and adverse possession could only be shown since 1836, which, not being twenty-years, was not sufficient to give a right. His lordship having summed up, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

TRIAL OF THE REV. J. SMITH FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—On the same circuit, Joseph Smith was charged with having, at Walton, on the 16th of April last, killed and slain William Armstrong. The prisoner, who is about 45 years of age, was accompanied into the dock by his wife, and both seemed to feel deeply the position in which he was placed. The deceased, it will be remembered, was a farmer residing at Sawbrietrees, in Roxburghshire, two miles over the border. It was stated that he was a descendant of Armstrong of Sawbrietrees, mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering." On Wednesday, the 16th of April, he had gone to Brampton on business, and it being market-day he met some friends, with whom he sat down and had some drink, and on his way home, at night, he called at the Parsonage, it is supposed, to see a servant who lived there. On the following morning a little girl found the body of the deceased at the Parsonage-gate where the prisoner resided, and his pony was found not far off. An alarm was given, the villagers assembled, and the prisoner came out and said that he heard a knocking at the doors, and fired. Afterwards, having stooped down and looked at the hole the shot had made in the coat of the deceased, he said, "It was me who shot the man; they came about the house, and I thought they were going to break in upon me, and I fired." John Foster, constable of Walton, on the morning of the 17th, asked the prisoner why he had fired at the man without speaking? The prisoner said he had suffered much before he fired; he thought they were going to break into his house, and he was so unmanned that he fired, and it was an accident. The jury found the prisoner "Not guilty." The rev. gentleman immediately fell on his knees and raised his hands to heaven. The act seemed to be respected, and the densely-crowded court was silent. The case was not over until nearly eleven o'clock at night.

THE SUSSEX BURGLARIES.—John Isaacs, hawker, and Samuel Harwood, labourer, were indicted on the Home Circuit, for burglariously breaking into the dwelling-house of Harriet Stoner, and stealing some sovereigns, &c. The prisoners are the remaining members of that desperate gang of burglars, who, for so long a period, infested the counties of Surrey and Sussex. The prisoner Samuel Harwood, was tried with his brother Levi Harwood, and a man named James Jones, for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollest, at Frimley, at the last assizes in Surrey, and upon that occasion he was acquitted, his two companions being convicted and executed. The chief evidence advanced was that of an accomplice named Hambleton. According to this testimony, the attack was suggested by Isaacs, and shared in by Harwood, the witness, the two men who were executed for the Frimley murder, and a man named Holmes. They disguised themselves and forced a Mrs. Stoner, who keeps a shop at Kirdford, Sussex by heavy threats and ill usage, to deliver up the property. Mrs. Stoner said in her evidence that one of the men, who had a pistol, put his finger upon the trigger, and said, "I will blow your brains out if you don't tell us directly where your money is." A man who had a round frock on said, "Don't kill her." The mask of this man fell off at that moment, and she had an opportunity of seeing his face distinctly; she was sure the prisoner Isaacs was

that man. She also recognised Harwood by his very shrill voice. The jury found the prisoners "Guilty," and they were sentenced to be transported for life. The Lord Chief Justice ordered a reward of £20, and travelling expenses, to be paid to Mr. Morton, the Superintendent of the Tunbridge Wells Police, through whose instrumentality the case had mainly been made out.

ANOTHER SENTENCE OF DEATH.—At Ipswich, Maria Cage, a woman of fifty, has been convicted of the murder of her husband. She has been a very dissolute person; living with another man while her husband was in prison for some offence, and subsequently exposing her daughter, a girl of sixteen, to prostitution. She got another female to buy arsenic on a false pretence; the man Cage died from arsenic; and there could be no doubt that his wife was the poisoner, though there was no direct evidence of the fact. In passing sentence of death, the Lord Chief Baron deplored the frequency of similar crimes, especially in the county of Suffolk.

A MURDERER'S PASSION AND REMORSE.—At the Staffordshire Assizes there was a case of homicide, in which the undoubted affection of the criminal for his victim gave a touching interest to the trial, very different from that usually excited by such matters and such characters. Catherine Morris, an unfortunate woman, lived with James Jones, described as a good-looking young man. The woman resolved to quit him; he took it much to heart, and in a fit of passion cut her throat, in a way that speedily caused death. Then all he wished was to be dead too. Before the woman died she kissed her assassin; after her death he fondly kissed the corpse. During the trial for murder, "there was scarcely a dry eye in court." The Jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" only, and the sentence was transportation for life. During the trial the young man appeared composed, but on his removal his pent-up feelings broke forth in the wildest manner.

A QUESTION OF SUICIDE OR MURDER.—Two days have been occupied at the Exeter Assizes in the trial of William Edwards Rowe, for the murder of John Bunker. Rowe is a young man, the son of a farmer; Bunker was a lad in the farmer's service. Rowe was courting a farmer's daughter, when reports got abroad accusing him of very bad conduct. The girl's father desired him to come no more to his house while his character was thus tainted; Rowe was angry, made inquiries, traced the charge to Bunker, and applied to a magistrate's clerk to know if he could not compel the accuser either to prove his accusation, or publicly withdraw it. At this juncture Bunker was found one morning hanging in the orchard to a branch of an apple-tree, his feet touching the ground. There were no marks of a struggle at the spot; there were footmarks entering the orchard which tallied with Rowe's boots; some of Bunker's hair was adhering to the bark of the tree; there were contusions and blood on his head; some persons heard screams that morning; there were marks of blood on Rowe's clothes. Bunker might himself have struck his head against the tree, causing the hair to adhere, and producing the bruises; Rowe had recently killed a sheep, and might thus have been spotted with blood. If he murdered the boy, would there not have been very palpable marks of a struggle on the ground? It was proved that he had dictated to some witnesses what they should say. The surgeons admitted the possibility that death had been self-inflicted. The judge put before the jury the difficulties of the case, and the necessity of their being fully satisfied in order to a verdict of guilty. They, after an hour's deliberation, adopted the safer course, and acquitted the prisoner.

ROBBERIES FROM THE SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY.—Charles Witcher, green-grocer, of Church-street, Aldgate, is in custody on a charge of stealing £400 worth of French merinos and other goods; and Mr. John Seward, linendraper, of Commercial-road East, has been held to bail on a charge of feloniously receiving the property. The case of goods was stolen while in transit from Southampton Dock to Nine Elms; the stuffs had been sent from Paris for Messrs. Candy and Co. Mr. Seward admitted that he had paid £67 for goods, and produced some of the property then in his possession. One of the witnesses was Mrs. Pamplin, wife of the man recently convicted of receiving the stolen gold dust. Witcher lodged in the same house with them. Pamplin will be brought up by habeas corpus to give evidence on the trial.

A CLERGYMAN PROSECUTOR AND PRISONER.—At the Lambeth Police Court, yesterday week, the Rev. Alexander Bishop, who said he was a clergyman of the Established Church, charged Mr. King, a livery-stable keeper, with assaulting him. He had evidently been severely beaten on the face, but admitted that he was very drunk at the time. King declared that Mr. Bishop first struck him with a stick, without the least provocation. The magistrate adjourned the matter, holding King to bail. The next day, however, the same Mr. Bishop, described as a young man looking "a wreck of dissipation," was charged at Bow-street Police Office with perjury. He had sold a pawnbroker's duplicate for fire-arms to one Cupit, and subsequently made affidavit that he had lost the ticket, so that the property was permitted to be redeemed on his behalf. On Thursday, King again attended at the Lambeth Police Court; but the complainant was in Newgate, and his solicitor said he did not wish to press the charge; he asked for no compensation: he was the son of a gentleman who died possessed of considerable property, and was on the eve of coming into a handsome competence. Mr. King placed a sovereign in the poor-box, and was dismissed.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS AND RAILWAY POLICE.—At the Greenwich Police Court, Lord Ranelagh was charged with assaulting two railway constables on Sunday night, and his friend Mr. M. M. Rowan, with attempting to rescue him from custody. It appeared that Lord Ranelagh, Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, Captain Jennings, and Mr. Rowan, with some ladies, had been dining at Greenwich, and at night went to the railway station. Constable Price was closing a gate to prevent a rush, when Lord Ranelagh, who was foremost of the group, pushed back the gate, and is alleged to have struck and sworn at the constable. His friends, one and all, denied that he either struck or swore—at least, they neither saw nor heard it—though, by his own admission, he was much excited, and was checked by the magistrate for his passionate exclamations. Mr. Traill would send the case to the sessions, but the police authorities pressed for a summary adjudication on behalf of their men, and Lord Ranelagh threatened them with prosecution for illegally obstructing and arresting him. Summonses were therefore taken out by both parties. That taken by the police was heard on Saturday, when, after very conflicting statements, Mr. Secker thus decided:—

I am called upon to convict two passengers, what their condition in life may be it matters not, for assaulting and obstructing officers of the railway while in the execution of their duty. Now, in my opinion, the officers were not in the execution of their duty; and it is for this reason, that I have had it put in evidence that these parties who presented themselves at the railway, and who are accused of attacking the officers, are entitled by the payment of a certain sum to be carried by the railway company. By that payment the railway company contracted an obligation to admit them to the platform, so that they might avail themselves of the license to travel by their train, which they by such payment had obtained; consequently these passengers were entitled to have free ingress to the station and egress from it in order to make use of the train in the fulfilment of that contract. These passengers, then, having been permitted to pass the outer barrier, had a right to expect that the coast would be clear, and that they would not find any one interfering with them. If, then, these passengers, having thus acquired this right to pass, were improperly interfered with, can it be said that those officers who were guilty of such interference were in the execution of their duty? I think not. Therefore, the information must be dismissed, and I dismiss the complaint accordingly. With respect to the assault which might be considered to have been committed at the station by these officers, that is another question, which must be gone into on the second inquiry.

DELIBERATE MURDER.—A farmer and cattle-dealer, named Mickleburgh, living at Thrundeston, Suffolk, has been committed for trial for a murder of a most atrocious character. He is a married man and has three children, the eldest of whom is fourteen years of age. The unhappy creature who perished was a single woman, named Mary Baker, who for two years and a half had been in his service as a general domestic servant. Although he was married, and his wife and family lived with him under the same roof, he had formed a passionate attachment for the girl, and this unlawful passion led to the crime. The girl had obtained permission to visit Thrundeston fair, where she was joined by her sweetheart, a young man named Boatman, but was followed by Mickleburgh who attempted to make the young man drunk so as to obtain possession of the girl, but failed. While the deceased and Boatman were regaling themselves in a public-house, Mickleburgh went to the stall of a hawker in the fair, and purchased a stiletto knife, with a blade some four or five inches in length, and protected by a spring back. What followed will be best gathered from the unfortunate girl's own statement, which was taken by a magistrate shortly after she had received the fatal injury. She said: "I was sitting in this house alongside of William Boatman, with whom I had been keeping company, and my sister, Clara French. About eight o'clock in the evening my master came in, exclaiming, 'Ah, Mary, I see you.' I made no reply, nor did I observe anything in his manner to excite alarm. He left the room immediately, and returned in about two minutes, and without saying a word, he came up to where I was sitting and plunged a knife in my side. I did not feel it until he drew the knife out, when he said, 'Now, Mary, you have it now.' I saw the knife in his hand. Boatman was sitting by my side all the time. I recollect nothing more until I found myself upstairs in bed. I solemnly declare there has been nothing improper between me and Mr. Mickleburgh." Most of the persons in the room witnessed the occurrence. He was instantly seized. He offered not the slightest resistance, nor did he evince the least emotion at the fearful act he had committed. He said that he had had his revenge, and all he regretted was that his arm had not been stronger, as he would have given her four inches more of it, and he hoped he had finished her and she would die. The poor girl survived but a very few hours. The point of the stiletto had entered the cavity of the stomach to the extent of four or five inches, dividing all the vital parts. When the prisoner's wife went to see him at the station-house, he said, "Now you know all about it; if you had died a year or two ago this would not have occurred." When before the magistrates he was wretchedly dejected, and fainted during the course of the proceedings.

Upwards of fifteen thousand persons have visited Dulwich Gallery, without one casualty or drawback, during the season, the greatest order and decorum having prevailed throughout; thus proving that an "English public" is capable of viewing and studying the Fine Arts, as well as appreciating the liberality of those noble patrons who are kind enough to throw open their galleries to them.—*Weekly News*.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN, Prince Albert, and the Princess Helena left Osborne, on Thursday morning, for Buckingham Palace; where her Majesty held a Court and Privy Council, and gave audiences to Lord John Russell, Earl Clarendon, Lord Palmerston, and other members of the Ministry. At the Council, the Earl of Mulgrave and Mr. Laurence Sullivan were sworn in as Privy Counsellors.

After the Council, the Earl of Mulgrave received from her Majesty his wand as Controller of the Household; and Captain John Hindmarsh, Lieutenant-Governor of Heligoland, the honour of knighthood.

The Queen afterwards held an Investiture of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, when Sir William Burnett was invested with the riband, badge, and star of a Military Knight commander of the Bath—George Nicholas, Esq., after having received the honours of knighthood, with the insignia of a Civil Knight Commander, and Major-General George Bowles, after having received the honour of knighthood, with the insignia of a Military Knight Commander. Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., was summoned to attend the investiture, to receive the insignia of a Knight Commander, but was unable to attend through indisposition.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday afternoon, after the prorogation, and lasted two hours.

Her Majesty returned to Osborne on Saturday. She will go to Balmoral on the 28th, proceeding by the Great Northern from London to York, thence by the York and Newcastle lines.

COLONEL REID, of the Royal Engineers, formerly Governor of Bermuda, and afterwards of Barbadoes, will proceed out as Governor to Malta, when his duties as a member of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition of all Nations shall be concluded.

ALDERMAN FARNCOMBE is to be created a baronet, in reward of his valuable services to the Great Exhibition.

Literary pensions of £200 a-year have been conferred, according to the *Observer*, on Mr. J. Silk Buckingham, the Eastern Traveller, and on Colonel Torrens, the political economy author; and a pension of £100 on Mrs. Jamieson, the authoress of several works of learning and taste.

THE DUCHESSE OF OLEANS, the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Chartres, are staying at Torquay.

MR. LEWIS CHARLES TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT, of the Inner Temple, has been appointed a Police Magistrate of the Metropolis, in the room of Mr. Burrell, of the Westminster Court, who retires.

The obituaries of the week announce the deaths, at very advanced ages, of two remarkable ladies honourably connected with English literature. At Clifton, on Friday, the 1st instant, died the patriarch of English authoresses—we might add of English authors—Miss Harriet Lee, at the age of ninety-five. To most of the generation now busied with fiction, drama, and poetry, this announcement will be a surprise; so long protracted was Miss Lee's life, and so many years have elapsed since her last appearance in the world of imaginative creation took place. To readers of our time, Miss Lee is best known as having in her "German's Tale" of the "Canterbury Tales" (a miscellany of little romances by herself and her sister) furnished Lord Byron with the plot of his play of "Werner." More old-fashioned novel-readers, who are given to weary at the philanthropy, philosophy, and preaching, which threaten to turn our thousand-and-one tales into something more like "Evening Services" than "Arabian Nights," will find in her vigour and clearness of invention a merit which of itself deserves to keep the name of the novelist alive. Most of the "Canterbury Tales" possess this character; and if, as we think, "The Two Emilys" was also by Harriet, not by Sophia Lee, it emphasizes our praise. Miss Lee's further title to mortuary honours is a play, or plays, acted with small success, and which has or have gone the way of Hannah More's triumphant "Percy," and Madame d'Arblay's withdrawn tragedy. In her youth, we believe Miss Lee joined her sister in keeping a school at Bath. Harriet Lee survived her sister Sophia twenty-seven years; Sophia having died at Clifton in 1824. In London, on the 4th, died Lady Louisa Stuart, aged ninety-four; the youngest daughter of the minister, Earl of Bute, and granddaughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montague; the lady to whom we owe the charming "Introductory Anecdotes" prefixed to the late Lord Wharncliffe's edition of Lady Mary's Works. Lady Louisa remembered to have seen her grandmother, Lady Mary, when at old Wortley's death that celebrated woman returned to London after her long and still unexplained exile from England. Lady Louisa herself was a charming letter-writer. — *Athenæum*.

SINGULAR FATALITY.—On Wednesday a master-butcher named Varnell, living at 47, First-street, Wilton-street, Chelsea, expired in St. George's Hospital from the injuries caused by an accidental stab, which occurred in a most singular manner. On the previous Saturday evening Mr. Varnell had been talking with another master-butcher, a neighbour, and the latter having sharpened his knife, placed the handle against his stomach, so that the blade was forward, and, in a few seconds afterwards, the deceased, who probably was not aware of his position, or from the darkness of the night not seeing it, suddenly turned round towards the other, and the blade of the knife was in an instant forced into the stomach.

LITERATURE.

The Glory and the Shame of Britain. An Essay on the Condition and Claims of the Working Classes; together with the Means of securing their Elevation. By HENRY DUNCCKLEY. First Prize Essay. London: Religious Tract Society.

The Operative Classes of Great Britain; their existing State and its Improvement. By W. M. O'HANLON. Second Prize Essay. London: Religious Tract Society.

THE subject of these Essays has become the all-absorbing question of the day. Apart from its political bearings, the state of the working classes, to every philanthropist and every Christian, replete with painful interest. That the younger Dissenting ministers are keenly interested in it, we have evidence in several volumes aforesaid noticed in our pages; and we rejoice that those now before us are the productions of two men belonging to the same order. As our readers will learn from the title-page, they gained the prizes offered by the Tract Society. Its friends should congratulate the society on obtaining works so superior to ordinary prize essays in literary execution; but should condemn the society for some of the restrictions imposed on competitors. Most of the defects in the Essays seem to be necessitated by the plan laid down, as we shall presently have occasion to point out.

We feel that to print Mr. Duncckley's table of contents would convey the clearest idea of his admirable Essay; but as our readers would, we fear, be very likely to pass over so dry-looking an article, we will, in justice to him, give a brief account of his book.

We pass over the first section of the first chapter, on the "Personal Character and Habits, and Domestic Condition of the Working Classes," inasmuch as the author contributes little that is new to our knowledge of this subject, though he offers good counsel on the damaging effects on families of early marriages, improvident habits, &c. In the second section he reviews the "Political Sentiments of Working Classes;" and here, under the name of Socialism, Mr. Duncckley attacks Communism, and undertakes to prove that it is untrue to its pretended creed—that as a social system it fails of true "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." We quote his remarks, slightly abridged, on the second point:—

"Is Socialism fitted to produce a desirable equality among the various members of the State? We say a desirable equality, for it is not every kind of equality which is so. The beggars of London and the serfs of Russia are pretty nearly equal (*inter se*, of course, the author means), as nearly so as the most ardent leveller could desire, but equality in their case affords no mitigation to their wretchedness. That equality alone is worth wishing for which is consistent with a positive increase in the elements of social well-being, and with the permanent happiness of society.

"The distinction here pointed out is deserving of some attention, since it will enable us to submit the pretensions of Socialism to a more accurate test. We will select a case for illustration. Two men are employed in the same factory, and in the same branch of labour, one of whom, by superior tact and intelligence, aided, perhaps, by a few advantages of a more questionable character, earns twice as much as the other. If the wages of the former are required to bring up a family with comfort, the wages of the latter must be only half enough, and an evil exists, which calls for a remedy of some kind. The rate of wages in the two cases ought to be more nearly equal. True; but how shall it be made equal? By lowering the larger amount, or by raising the smaller? Let the former plan be tried first; acquaint the more ingenious mechanic that all he gains above a certain sum will be taken from him to eke out the wages of his neighbour, and what will be the result? He will have fewer motives to industry than before; as a consequence, less work will be done; he will earn the amount of wages stipulated for him to receive, but not a shilling more. Equality will be produced on this method, but it will be equality in low wages.

"The theory of Socialism, stripped of its details, is just this—take from the rich, and what you take from them give to the poor. It is, in reality, a process of abstraction from the earnings of one class to eke out the earnings of another. This method might be tolerated if it merely equalized existing wealth, and did not tend to diminish the resources of society; but from what we know of human nature, it can hardly be doubted that if it were carried out, social retrogression, to a very serious extent, would ensue. Luxuries would first disappear, then comforts, till man would have to battle for mere existence. It will be found that private interest was usually the source of those discoveries which have added so much to the stock of human happiness; a mechanic plods for years over some ingenious conception in the hope that if he succeed he will make his fortune; a capitalist of fifty pounds enters into business, works early and late, practises the most thrifty economies, with the expectation of growing wealthy. Man will not work for others with the same energy and earnestness with which he works for himself; and if obliged at last to wear the semblance of doing so, he will soon find out the lowest degree of real labour which can be joined to the highest degree of apparent effort."

It must, however, be borne in mind that the author is here combating Communism merely; that milder form of Socialism which consists in the voluntary organization of labour, he has omitted from notice.

The third section of the first chapter, "The Religious State of the Working Classes," is highly

valuable. Having remarked that "the presence or absence of specific opinions divides the adherents of Infidelity into two classes," "he finely says of that kind of Infidelity, "whose stronghold is the heart, whose bulwark is prejudice"—

What can we suppose will be the theology and the ethics of starvation? When the artisan has tried his last resource, and returns without success to the bosom of his anxious family, what will he be tempted to think of the equity of that Providence which has poured thousands upon thousands into the coffers of his neighbour? Poverty more frequently hardens than softens; the man who is extremely poor is exposed far more than they whose circumstances are easy, to contractedness of feeling, to that combination of envy, hatred, and suspicion, which are the chief elements of religious scepticism. Talk to him of the Divine goodness; he is slow to believe it. He listens more readily to the counsels of Job's wife. His dark imagination sees no justice in the world, therefore no moral government, if, indeed, a God. The sentiments which sap his faith in the doctrines of natural religion make still easier work with his Christianity. The greater goodness which the plan of Redemption unfolds is still more repugnant to his belief. The spiritual wants which it promises to supply take no hold upon his deadened sympathies. The system which offers him spiritual blessings seems deaf and dumb in reference to his temporal necessities. Christianity, as he beholds it, is the guardian of property, the companion of senators and princes, the nurseries of wealth and fashion; but for him she has shed no tear, to him she has vouchsafed no smile, in the hour of his need she extended to him no helping hand. Infidelity whispers that her claims are unfounded, her piety an imposture, her chief business to secure a lucrative income to the 'priesthood,' and rivet more closely the chains of political power. There is sweetness in the lie—its very malignity soothes his cankered soul. Cruel falsehood! Cruel the circumstances which have produced it!"

And yet for the order of things which forces such thoughts upon a large section of the community, and which takes away from them even "hope in this life," the author proposes no more radical remedy than the "recognition of benevolence as a social law!" Here we must close our notice of his book. In argument clear and convincing; in style fluent and forcible; and in spirit manly and genial; it is likely to become popular and influential among the classes for whom it is designed. The second Essay—Mr. O'Hanlon's, is also so excellent that we much regret our inability to describe it at greater length, and to make an extract, as we had intended. Less attractive than Mr. Duncckley's, it is still a solid, useful, and interesting essay. We regard both volumes as important contributions to the literature of the subject, and hope that all who are interested in it (and who is not?) will seek to extend their circulation.

But, in conclusion, it is a duty to quarrel with both writers, or else with the Tract Society. There is a shirking of the life and death question at issue. Political changes are not mentioned among the remedial schemes recommended. We do not believe in the omnipotence of political changes; but do the authors believe that they are *not needed*? Surely not. We have evidence in their works of their conviction that society, as at present constituted, does not give the working-man fair play—does not allow him even *liberty*, to say nothing of means and appliances, for the very self-elevation they urge upon him. And do they believe that benevolence—however universal its operation—can give it to him? If they do *not*—if they believe, on the other hand, that political and social reforms are necessary to rectify the condition of the working classes, why not point them out? That is just what those classes require; at present they are abandoned to wild and chimerical theories, which the logic of starving men only can construct. They need a guide: silence will not divert their thoughts from reform, were that desirable; it will only leave them to frame yet more visionary opinions and extravagant schemes. And, in addition, be it said, that, for one who writes on their condition, to ignore the subject is not the way to win their confidence. Perhaps the writers are not to blame—perhaps the society proscribed the topic—and perhaps their *prudence* in avoiding a topic on which "dangerous" notions might be expressed, is lauded in some quarters. But if the society meddled with the subject at all, it had no right to interdict its most important aspect.

Hand-book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. By DIONYSIUS LARDNER, D.C.L. With upwards of Four Hundred Illustrations. London: Taylor, Walton, and Maberly, Gower-street.

NOTWITHSTANDING the existence of numerous most excellent treatises on Physics, of recent production, both of a scientific and popular character, such a volume as the present, if not actually a *desideratum*, will be admitted to deserve a good reception. Neither so merely popular as to be loose and meagre, nor too mathematical and technical for general use, this work is eminently adapted to the wants of various classes of readers. It is all that can be wished as a text-book for the High School, and for College use in the case of students who do not desire to pursue their studies to an extent involving minute details, difficult mathematics, and much that is of a purely theoretical nature. For the practical engineer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the numerous readers and workers who find an acquaintance

with natural philosophy necessary to the appreciation of the valuable applications of physical principles making every-day, this is exactly the book which may be sincerely and warmly commended. Dr. Lardner being the author, we need not speak of the matter of the work, and but briefly of the manner of its execution. It is thoroughly lucid in its enunciation of principles, simple in its explanations, and abounds in familiar and striking illustration; combining a truly scientific precision with admirable plainness in imparting information. The present volume contains a "First Course," consisting of mechanics, hydraulics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, sound, and optics; and a "Second Course" is said to be in preparation, which will include heat, magnetism, electricity, and astronomy. We may add that the book is profusely illustrated with woodcuts, well got up, and decidedly cheap.

The Book of Almanacs. With an Index of Reference by which the Almanacs may be found for every year, whether in Old Style or New, from any epoch, ancient or modern, up to A.D. 2000. Compiled by AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN, Sec. R.A.S., &c., Professor of Mathematics in University College, London. London: Taylor, Walton, and Maberly, Gower-street.

THIS is certainly a book not to be criticised, but described: and to describe it truly is to say that it is one of the most useful and valuable additions to the library, which Mr. De Morgan could possibly have furnished. *The Book of Almanacs* is not intended to supersede the common annual almanac, in which chronological matters are but a part, and astronomical and political information, backed by a body of general facts relating to commercial and agricultural affairs, occupy the great remainder. It is a work of purely chronological character; taking the place of the table of Easters and calculations, or the unsatisfactory and troublesome "toys" (as Mr. De Morgan justly names them), called *universal almanacs*, by which alone it has hitherto been possible to obtain chronological information for any year remotely past or yet distant in the future. It enables any one, by an easy reference to a clear and simple index, to lay open before him the *whole* almanac of any year, past, present, or to come, whether old or new style, up to A.D. 2000! It contains for every such year, the Roman Calendar, the Modern Calendar, Sundays, Festivals, Saints' Days, and the Law and University Terms; and Tables are given by which the new or full moon may be found for any month of any year from B.C. 2000 to A.D. 2000.

What historical writer has not felt the want of such a work for the verification of important and often confused dates? What antiquary has not experienced annoying obstructions in his inquiries, which such a work would obviate at once? Who that has to arrange records, to test evidence, to carry plans of operations into a coming year, to find the details of time for some yet distant future day, but will know well how to appreciate this valuable aid to such labours? Mr. De Morgan may truly say that his book "supplies the place of the old almanac, which is never at hand when wanted,—of the older almanac, which never was at hand,—of the future almanac, which is not yet at hand,—and of the *universal* almanac in every shape." It is sure to be considered indispensable to every library and public office.

The Reviewer begs to acknowledge the following works:—

Notes on the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistle to the Romans. By Rev. ALBERT BARNES. Edited by Rev. S. Green. London: B. L. Green.—[We have again to commend this well-edited, handsome, and cheap reprint. We are glad to believe that this admirable edition meets with the encouragement it deserves. The editor has added to the Notes on Romans a critique of Mr. Barnes's theology, with reference to "Justification" in particular. We are rather sorry for it, as Mr. Barnes's views seem to us both clearer and more scriptural than those proposed instead of them. We also observe in an old edition of the Notes on this Epistle, an *Analysis* which is omitted by the present editor; an "Analytical View," bearing his own initials, being substituted, although less satisfactory.]—*The Doctrine of the Trinity, a Doctrine not of Divine Origin.* By G. S. HAWTHORNE, M.D. London: E. T. Whitfield.—[A book not likely to assist Unitarianism much; and too gloriously illogical and absurd to weaken one point of Trinitarianism. The author saddles all Trinitarians with "the impious doctrine" of ultra-Calvinists, and has also discovered that "the number of the Beast in the Apocalypse is Trinity!" But he strains hard to make it out, and then evidently feels he has hardly done it. An earnest man, notwithstanding, is Dr. Hawthorne; and on many matters speaking intelligently and devoutly.]—*Essays on Christian Union.* With Introduction by Dr. D'AUBIGNÉ. Third Thousand. London: Partridge and Oakley.—[Since these Essays were first published, Dr. D'Aubigné has written the imaginative essay now prefixed, on "Christian Union among the Blessed;" and one of the essays has been revised, and its survey of denominations brought down to the present time. We need not commend a book so well known; especially with the names of Chalmers, Candlish, Balmer, Wardlaw, Angell James, and others, on the title-page.]—*An earnest Plea for the Reign of Temperance and Peace,*

as conducive to the Prosperity of Nations. By JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM. London: Peter Jackson, Angel-street.—[This book is "submitted to the visitors of the Great Exhibition," and contains an address to them of some forty pages on the topics named in the title. The remainder of the volume consists of documents previously published in other forms—speeches delivered by Mr. Buckingham—and the Parliamentary Report on Temperance, drawn up by the same gentleman.]—*Memorial of the Rev. Rowland Hill, M.A.* By JAMES SHERMAN, Minister of Surrey Chapel. London: C. Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street.—[This little book was prepared on the occasion of a bazaar at Surrey Chapel School-room, in aid of funds raised in celebration of the centenary of Mr. Hill's birth, and devoted to a suitable memorial of his name and labours, in the shape of a noble public building for school and lecture rooms, savings'-bank, and other useful and commendable purposes. It is an "anecdotal" sketch of Mr. Hill's life, which many will receive with great interest.]—*Sermons on Romanism and Tractarianism, and other subjects suited to the Times.* By E. GIRDLESTONE, M.A., Vicar of Deane. London: W. E. Painter, Strand.—[These village sermons are distinguished highly by the qualities which are most valuable in the pastor of a plain congregation—clearness of mind, simplicity of expression, and genial, earnest feeling. They are quite evangelical, but very stiffly *Church*; notwithstanding, however, the author's manifest dislike to Dissent, we sincerely wish all the parishes of the land heard as good doctrine, in interesting forms of instruction, as may be found here. Some of the practical sermons are particularly pungent and impressive.]—*Gutta Percha; its Discovery, History, and Manifold Uses.* London: B. L. Green.—[Now that Gutta Percha has come into more various use than almost any other substance existing, there are numerous readers who will be glad to get this instructive little book, in which its history, processes of manufacture, and application to the purposes of science, the fine arts, and domestic life, are fully and agreeably detailed. It is illustrated by an engraving in oil colours, and sixty wood-cuts.]—*A Child's First Hour.* By a PHYSICIAN. London: Ackerman and Co., Strand.—[Addressed to young mothers, and intended to banish certain common practices which prevail in the management of newly-born infants. It is written very amusingly, but wisely.]—*The Pupil's Manual of the Tonic Sol-Fa Method of teaching to Sing; and the Tonic Sol-Fa School Music.* Edited by JOHN CURWEN. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.—[This Manual is connected with the author's "Grammar of Vocal Music," in which the teacher will find the necessary explanations and instructions for its use. Mr. Curwen's method of teaching to sing is founded on a new notation; but the old notation, also, enters subsequently into the studies of the pupil, that he may be competent to use the music of the world. It is considered that many difficulties and perplexities are avoided by the beginner in learning on the new system, and that the general knowledge of music is rendered more certain and accurate. It would seem peculiarly suited to the instruction of classes; and this Manual has songs and tunes in abundance for such use in schools.]—*The Silent Pastor; or, Consolations for the Sick.* By THOMAS SADLER, Ph.D. London: E. T. Whitfield, Essex-street, Strand.—*Oliver Cromwell; or, England in the Past viewed in relation to England in the Present.* By the Rev. J. D. SMITH. Fourth Edition. London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.—[A little book which we have before noticed, and which has very speedily reached a fourth edition.]—*Lectures on the Conversion of the Jews.* By Drs. HENDERSON, BENNETT, and BURDER. London: Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews.—*A Lecture on the Glory which will redound to God from the Conversion of the Jews.* London: Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews.—*Wells of Baka; or, Solaces of the Christian Mourner.* By the Author of "The Faithful Promiser." London: W. F. Ramsay, Brompton.—[A little volume of more worth than size; the title being its worst part. Many beautiful thoughts, adapted to tranquillize and comfort the bereaved, are here set in blank verse, the poetic quality of which is high and pure.]—*London in Modern Times: Mines and Mining: The Telescope and the Microscope.* London: Religious Tract Society.—[Three more volumes of the "Monthly Series," and each possessed of great excellence. The first is by the author of "London in the Olden Time;" and is, we believe, from the pen of the Rev. J. Stoughton;—an exceedingly interesting and praiseworthy production. The second is one of the best volumes on its topic within the reach of the general reader, and may be warmly commended to the many who now visit the mining department in the Exhibition, as well as for its scientific and commercial interest. Dr. Dick's little treatise ought to be very popular: it is full of information, pleasing and instructive, abundantly illustrated with wood-cuts.]—*An Essay on the Science of Pronunciation.* By an ADVOCATE OF CONSISTENCY. London: Published at 25 Paternoster-row.—[A very curious and not a little crotchety production; but marked by intelligence, good information, and considerable ability. The title page has a queer address to the reader, in which the author asserts his "convincing capability;" and the bold assertions and slashing criticisms of the essay are very amusing. Walker against all comers—is the sum of the whole.]

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

HAPPY HOMES.—Let it be our object to multiply the number of virtuous and happy homes. The domestic hearth is the seed-plot of a noble and flourishing commonwealth. All laws are vicious, all tendencies are to be deprecated which increase the difficulty of diffusing through every rank the refined and holy influences which are cherished by the domestic affections. Reckless speculations among capitalists, disturbing the steady and uniform course of employment, and its sure counterpart, improvidence and debauchery among workmen—are the deadliest foes of the household virtues. In how small a compass lie all the elements of man's truest happiness, if society were only conducted in a rational and moderate spirit, and its members of every class could be restrained from vicious indulgence and the pursuit of phantoms. A marriage contracted with thoughtfulness, and cemented by a pure and faithful love, when a fixed position is gained in the world, and a small fund has been accumulated—hard work and frugal habits at the commencement of domestic life, to meet in time the possible demands of a future family—a dwelling comfortably furnished, clean, bright, salubrious, and sweet—children well trained, and early sent to school—a small collection of good books on the shelves—a few blossoming plants in the window—some well-selected engravings on the walls—a piano, it may be, a violin or a flute to accompany the family concert—home made happy in the evening by cheerful tasks and mutual improvement, exchanged at times for conversation of friend and neighbour of kindred taste and congenial manners—these are conditions of existence within the reach of everyone who will seek them—resources of the purest happiness lost to thousands, because a wrong direction is given to their tastes and energies, and they roam abroad in pursuit of interest and enjoyment which they might create in rich abundance at home. This is no romantic visionary picture. It is a sober, accessible possibility, such as even now, under the pressure of many adverse circumstances, is realized in the homes of not a few working-men who have learned the art of extracting competence from narrow means, and maintaining genuine respectability in a humble station.—*Taylor's Christian Aspects of Faith and Duty.*

A KAFIR DOCTOR.—They are so exceedingly superstitious, that the more cunning members of their community take advantage of a weakness common to all, but possessed in a greater degree by some than by others. The system of "eating up," as it is called, arises from the prevalence of superstition, and may be thus described. A man, who, from his knowledge of herbs and practice among the sick, is considered and denominated a doctor, entertains, perhaps, a spite against some individual. He hears that another is sick—if a chief, so much the better for his purpose—or, perhaps, he may employ some nefarious means to injure the health of a man by whom he intends to be employed. The chief, then, falls sick, naturally, or by foul means; meanwhile, the "doctor" has not been idle, he has carried to some hiding-place some herbs, stones, and roots, bits of skin, or something of this kind, and has buried it in a nook. Soon after comes the summons for him. He goes. The patient is suffering, and the mode of questioning the sick man is singular enough. With a grave face and solemn air, the doctor begins his inquiries—"Does his head ache?" "No."—"Has he a sore throat?" "No."—"Pain in the shoulders?" "No."—"In the chest?" "No."—"In the arms?" "No." And so on, till the part affected is touched. Then the pain is acknowledged, and there is a long pause. No one ventures to speak, save the doctor and the patient. At last, the former asks the invalid who has bewitched him? All disease is looked upon as the effect of magic, from their total ignorance of a Providence. The patient replies he does know. It is not improbable, indeed, he may be leagued with the doctor; or, if he be a chief, that he may have resolved on possessing himself of some poor dependent's cattle, and, therefore, bribes the doctor to assist him in his scheme. All the inhabitants of the kraal are summoned. They come. Perhaps they expect a feast, unless they are aware of the chief's illness. The doctor moves through the assembly, examines the countenances of this man and that, retires, deliberates, returns, and at last points out the unfortunate man who has already been devoted to ruin. The victim protests his innocence. It is of no avail. The wise doctor can prove where he has hidden the charm which works the mischief. He goes to the nook where he himself has concealed it. The people follow him. Wonderful!—he discovers it—brings it to the chief, who orders the victim to pay so many head of cattle, the tax imposed being always so heavy as to injure the unfortunate creature beyond redemption. Frequently, he is condemned to death, and frightful cruelties are to this day practised on men and women accused of witchcraft, who, with their heads smeared with honey, are bound down on an ant-hill, and at their feet a blazing fire. Unable to move, they lie for days enduring this torture, till they are released or die. In the former case, even, they are crippled for life. A case came to my knowledge, in which a rain-maker, a character similar to that of the doctor, but whose business is curing the weather, caused a poor creature to be put to death; and, strange to say, on the following day, though we had not had a drop of rain for nearly four months, and were very short of water, the torrents which fell deluged the country, and filled the tanks and rivers beyond what had been seen for a considerable time.—*The Cape and the Kafirs, by Harriet Ward.*

AIDS TO REFLECTION.

What we are to be hereafter will be the effect of what we are here.—*Bishop Butler.*

Every day is a golden opportunity which the Father of Mercies has put into your hands for moral and religious purposes.—*Bruce.*

Those who speak without reflection often remember their own words afterwards with sorrow.

There is no readier way for a man to bring his own worth into question than by endeavouring to detract from the worth of other men.

My mother, active, cheerful, and constantly occupied, sought pleasure nowhere, and found happiness and content everywhere.—*Mrs. Grant.*

As continued health is vastly preferable to the happiest recovery from sickness, so is innocence to the truest repentance.—*Archbishop Secker.*

Stand upon the edge of this world, ready to take wing—having your feet on earth, your eyes and heart in heaven.—*Wesley.*

As in a letter, if the paper is small and we have much to write, we write closer, so let us learn to economize and improve the remaining moments of life.—*Jay.*

It is a matter of right, naturally belonging to every human being, to worship the God in whom he believes; and it can be no part of one man's religion to coerce the religion of another; since religion, if not received voluntarily, is not received at all.—*Tertullian.*

There is something captivating in spirit and intrepidity, to which we often yield as to a resistless power; nor can he reasonably expect the confidence of others who too apparently distrusts himself.—*Johnson.*

The providence of God has established such an order in the world, that of all which belongs to us the least valuable parts can alone fall under the will of others. Whatever is best is safest; lies out of the reach of human power; can neither be given nor taken away.—*Bolingbroke.*

When I consider the boundless activity of our minds, the remembrance we have of things past, our foresight of what is to come; when I reflect on the noble discoveries and vast improvements by which those minds have advanced arts and sciences; I am entirely persuaded, and out of all doubt, that a nature which has in itself a fund of so many excellent things, cannot possibly be mortal.—*Xenophon.*

GLEANINGS.

One hundred dollars have been offered, through the American Tract Society, for the best tract against the use of tobacco. Time for competitors until the 1st of November.

The Rev. Mr. James, of Sheephead, Leicester-shire, last week sent the teachers of the Church schools in that parish, forty in number, to the Crystal Palace, paying their expenses out of his own pocket.

A letter from Rome, in the *Venice Gazette*, states that the King of Prussia has signified to the Pope a desire that his Holiness should send a representative of the Papal Court, to reside either at Berlin or Cologne, as being in the centre of the Catholic population.

An American paper relates that on the 12th ult., at Cleveland, Ohio, an omnibus was backed into a river by the horses, and three of the passengers were drowned.

Mrs. Shea, an English actress, has been killed on the stage of the St. Louis Theatre, by a mass of iron, from which a lamp was suspended, having fallen upon her.

At the Hôtel Gibbon at Lausanne, half a franc is charged for awakening customers in the morning: "A Traveller" indignantly sends the bill containing the charge to the *Times*.

M. Claussen's flax manufacturing discoveries are about to be brought into operation under the auspices of a joint-stock company. It is proposed to commence with a capital of £250,000, with power to increase the amount to half-a-million, "the pre-emption to be with the original shareholders."

During the performance of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, the other night, at St. James's theatre, Madlle. Rachel, owing to the barking of a dog which had been introduced into the theatre, was seized with a nervous attack, and compelled to retire.

Professor Hagberg, of the University of Lund, in Sweden, having brought out a translation of Shakespeare, the edition (2,000 copies) has gone off so rapidly that a second is in course of preparation.

Sir James Graham, it is said, has intimated to his tenants that his house in London will be open, bed and board, to such as may visit the Great Exhibition.

A girl of prepossessing appearance, aged nineteen years, who, proud of her luxuriant black hair, wore it long and flowing, was following her occupation last week in one of the Belfast spinning mills. Her hair became entangled in the machinery, she was drawn up, and one-half of her scalp torn clean off.

The cabmen are making a rich harvest from the visitors to London at the present season. At Vauxhall Gardens, it is said, they refuse all fares at night, unless a party of foreigners hail them; from whom they manage to exact a good round sum.

A medical gentleman in Glasgow has a cat which may be seen lying in the midst of a litter of Newfoundland whelps, along with the bitch, suckling as many as she can take under her care, and manifesting the greatest uneasiness when separated from her charge.

Dr. M'Hale, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, has caused his title to be changed in the books of the Na-

tional Bank of Tuam, from that of Archbishop of that see to the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, in consequence of the provisions of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act.

In reference to what is called the "Bloomer" costume for American ladies, a correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* sends the following *jeu d'esprit*:—

Let the dames of America dress as they please:
Should they all "cut their petticoats round by their knees,"
'Tis only a bold protestation
Against a bad habit, called *sputans*, in Latin,
That spoils every place which their husbands have sat in,
Defiles all their carpets, and dirties their matting,
And sticks to the skirts of the nation!
Don't fancy, dear Jonathan, ladies are flirts,
Because they have cut their old danglers, the skirts.
We have done it to shame you, we readily own,
And shall lengthen our habits when you mend your own.

In the course of an article in the last number of an American magazine, Dr. Dewey states that Wordsworth once said to him in conversation,—"I am chiefly known to the world as a poet, but, during my whole life, I think that for one hour that I have given to poetry I have given twelve to politics." "We ventured to say in reply (adds Dr. D.) that we were not surprised, for the spirit of your poetry is emphatically the spirit of humanity; and the grandest form of the visible interests of humanity is the State and Statesmanship."

In Mr. Fox's frolicsome days, a tradesman, who held his bill for two hundred pounds, called for payment. Charles said he could not then pay him. "How can that be?" said the creditor, "you have just now lying before you bank notes to a large amount." "These," replied Mr. Fox, "are for paying debts of honour." The tradesman immediately threw his bill into the fire. "Now, sir," said he, "mine is a debt of honour which I can't oblige you to pay." Charles immediately paid.

The Mormons have received two new "revelations." The chamber of Orson Hyde, the editor of the *Frontier Guardian*, published in Iowa, lately received a manuscript book, which proved to be a translation from that portion of the golden plates which Joe Smith was forbidden to disturb. This book is particularly explicit in directing the saints not to let go of the "iron rod," meaning thereby the true priesthood. Another revelation has been made to "Bishop" Gladden, of Ohio, containing much of what had been communicated to the editor of the *Guardian*, together with several addenda, proclaiming the duty of reverencing the teachings of the bishop above all other prophets, and announcing his duty to form an alliance with Queen Victoria! Elder Hyde denounces the bishop for false revelations, and "unfounded pretensions," and adds some pungent observations upon the conduct of certain new converts, closing with the following exhortation:—"To the saints who are established here, and who wish to do right: free themselves from all such trash that floats on the swelling current of emigration, and lodges on the banks—by trees and in eddies. Kick it and roll it off again, and let it pass away, lest it produce an unhealthy state of things amongst you."

A traveller, writing to the *New York Literary World*, complains bitterly of the "beggarly Swiss," who have turned their beautiful country into a succession of scenic panoramas to be put before the travelling public at Exhibition prices. Every famous mountain summit, every remarkable pass, every picturesque valley and romantic cascade has its native Barnum close at hand, who takes care to turn them to as good account as his American prototype does that prodigy of nature, as marvellously amongst singers as Mount Blanc amongst mountains—Jenny Lind. "It is curious," says the correspondent, "to see how these countrymen of Tell make the natural wonders of their country tell for their own benefit; how they fence round the feet of the Alps, and padlock little gates through which alone the traveller is permitted to approach towards their summits; how they invest the rough sides of the mountains with regiments of juvenile beggars with bunches of wild flowers, bowls of berries, and wooden chamois; you cannot get so high in the clouds and snow as to escape the pertinacity of Swiss speculation upon travellers, nor so deep in the gorges and ravines of the Alps as to get out of the way of Swiss ingenuity in devices for money-making."

BIRTHS.

July 30, at Wakefield Cottage, Bow, Mrs. JOHN KNOWLES, of a son.

August 8, at Royston, the wife of the Rev. W. G. BARRETT, of a daughter.

August 9, at East Dereham, the wife of the Rev. G. JEFFREYS, Independent minister, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

August 5, at Bocking, J. BATCHELOR, Esq., of Cardiff, Glamorganshire, to FANNY EDITH, daughter of J. BURDER, Esq., of Codham Hall.

August 6, at Richmond Chapel, Lower Broughton-road, Manchester, by the Rev. D. E. Ford, Mr. JOHN THORNEY, of Salford, to Miss JANE ELLIS, of Pendleton.

August 7, at Llanwenarth Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. D. Davies, of Llanelly, Mr. LEWIS MORGAN, of the White House, Llanelly, to Miss SARA HILEY, daughter of the Rev. F. Hiley, of Llanwenarth.

August 7, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Hon. WILLIAM ERNEST DUNCOMBE, eldest son of Lord and Lady Faversham, to Miss MAHEL GRAHAM, second daughter of Sir James Graham, Bart. M.P.

August 7, at Buckland Chapel, Portsea, by the Rev. A. Jones, Mr. MAYNARD, schoolmaster, to Miss PENNEY, both of Buckland.

DEATHS.

August 1, at eight o'clock in the morning, JANE, the beloved wife of Edwin Paxton Hoob, of Fulford, near York—the well-known peace and temperance lecturer. She was buried in a vault in the York Cemetery, on Tuesday, August 5, by the Rev. Mr. Evan, B.A., minister of Lendal, who conducted the service with great beauty, and delivered addresses full of consolation to the mourners, both in the chapel and at the grave.

August 1, in her 6th year, SARAH ANGELINA, the youngest daughter of the Rev. J. WHITBY, of Ipswich.

August 4, in her 68th year, Miss ELIZABETH HERNE, of Hoxton-square.

August 4, at her residence, Gloucester-place, the Lady LOUISA STUART, youngest daughter of John, Earl of Bute, K.G. She would have completed her 94th year on the 15th inst.

August 6, at the residence of the Rev. Charles Williams, St. John's-wood, CHARLES FRIDRICK, the infant son of Mr. C. WILLIAMS, of Carlton-le-Moorland, near Newark.

August 7, in Wimpole-street, STUART MALTON, of Trinity College, Cambridge, youngest and beloved son of the late W. Malton, Esq.

August 7, in her 48th year, JANE, the beloved wife of the Rev. R. FLETCHER, of Topsham.

August 10, Mr. JOHN DRACON, of the Russell Tavern, Charles-street, Leicester.

August 12, SAMUEL, the fourth son of ROBERT MAJOR HOLBORN, of Mining-lane, and Canonbury-square, Islington.

Formerly the London tradesman complained that people did not come; now these same "cits" murmur because the strangers do come, but purchase nothing. Even hotel-keepers and keepers of coffee-shops make the same complaint. Their houses are often full, but still, as they allege, they get no money. Amusing instances of this are continually occurring. On going into a second-class hotel, a friend, who saw upwards of a dozen of foreigners leaving, said to the waiter, "You must be very busy now, so many strangers going about." "Blow 'em," answered the waiter, with evident indignation, "what d'ye think them 'ere fourteen fellars as you saw a-going have had? Vy, they have hoopecupped this 'ere room an hour and a half, and all that's been got out of 'em is fifteenpence among the fourteen, with nothin' to the waiter. If you call that doing a business, neither master nor I do." Poor victims!—*Weekly News.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as a saving fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, serofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minister, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—*See Advertisement.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS (From the *Westonian* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known: but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to any thing of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—SUPERSTITIOUS REVERENCE FOR HOLY WELLS AND MINERAL SPRINGS.—The curative powers of the Mineral Waters of Great Britain are so well known, and their fame so fully established, on account of the wonderful cures wrought by them, that they have been worshipped by pilgrims, and denominated "holy," while superstition has attached to them a thousand wondrous legends of those famous cures. We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the PEAK CHALYBEATE SALTS advertised in another column, which are employed exclusively by physicians and surgeons in their practice, as combining the medicinal virtues of the most celebrated spas; and from their spontaneous testimony we recommend a trial in all cases where mineral waters have been recommended, especially as the full benefit of the medical spring may now be obtained without an expensive journey, or absence from business.—*Christian Times*, June 28th, 1851.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The absence of many of the principal Stock-jobbers and dealers from the ordinary scene of their active and noisy labours in the Stock Exchange, has caused a dull market for all kinds of securities during the past week. All who can or may are on the "search after health," many spending their money now as eagerly as they had accumulated it before. The funds, however, are very steady, and in the absence of any existing causes of anxiety from Parliamentary labours, or the proceedings of the French Assembly, are likely to remain so for some time to come. The variation since our last has been only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Exchequer Bills have declined 1s., but Bank Stock is very firm at 216.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.						
Annuities...	99 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	99
India Stock ..	263	263 1	—	262	262 $\frac{1}{2}$	262
Bank Stock ..	215 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	215	215 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	216 15	—	216
Exchq. Bills ..	46 pm.	46 pm.	47 pm.	46 pm.	46 pm.	47 pm.
India Bonds ..	55 pm.	—	55 pm.	58 pm.	57 pm.	57 pm.
Long Annuity ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	7 7-16	—	—	7 7-16

The Foreign Funds have been very fluctuating. Portuguese Bonds have ruled heavy. Mexican also has gone down to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, owing to the disappointment felt at the small remittance. The

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The Seed trade was excessively dull. There was a good supply of Rape, and former rates were hardly supported. Canary was 1s. to 3s. per qr. cheaper. Quotations of other sorts of seeds remained nominally unaltered. Tares were obtainable at 4s. to 4s. 3d. per bushel.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....£8 10s. to £10 0s.
Cow Grass (nominal).....£— to £—
Trafalgar (per cwt.).....16s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, (per last).....new £25 to £27.....old £— to £—
Ditto Cake (per ton).....£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white.....6s. 6d. to 8s.; brown, 8s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.).....16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new.....42s. to 43s. fine 44s. to 45s.
Tares, Winter, per bush.....3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal
Caraway (per cwt.).....new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Turnip, white (per bush.).....s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed.....red, 40s. to 48s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....35s. to 50s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....35s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.).....Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton).....£6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton).....£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.).....32s. to 33s.; do. Dutch, 34s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.).....small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, August 9.—Peaches and Nectarines are only sparingly supplied; but Pines and Grapes are still abundant. Strawberries are nearly over for a season. Cherries from standards have been much spoiled by the late heavy rains, but those from wells are exceedingly good. Ripe Apricots and Greengage Plums are imported from the Continent in considerable quantities. West Indian Pines fetch from 2s. to 5s. each. Oranges and Lemons are scarce. Nuts remain nearly the same as quoted last week. Carrots, French Beans, and Peas, are received in quantity. Potatoes may be obtained at 1d. to 3d. per pound. Lettuces and other saladings are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are a trifle cheaper. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Mignonettes, Heliotropes, Stephanotis floribunda, Carnations, Pinks, Moss and Provins Roses.

HOPS, BOROUGHS, Monday, Aug. 11.—We have no change to notice in the general character of our market, which remains steady at unaltered rates. Our accounts from the plantations are somewhat better from a few districts, but the improvement on the whole is trifling. Duty, £90,000 to £95,000.

TALLOW, MONDAY, August 11.

Little or no change has taken place in our market since Monday last. The deliveries have amounted to 1,321, the imports to 1,312 casks. To-day, new P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 33s. 6d.; old, 37s. 9d. to 38s. per cwt. Town Tallow, 37s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8 lbs. The last accounts from St. Petersburg give the shipments at only 10,500 casks.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Stock this day ...	Casks. 7,682	Casks. 7,502	Casks. 22,519	Casks. 25,380	Casks. 32,511
Price of Y. C. ...	43s. 0d. to 44s. 0d.	44s. 3d. to 45s. 0d.	39s. 3d. to 40s. 0d.	36s. 6d. to 37s. 9d.	37s. 9d. to 38s. 0d.
Delivery last week	1,453	1,384	1,297	1,272	1,424
Do. from 1st June	8,818	13,452	11,741	11,493	13,052
Arrived last week	2,732	6,593	149	1,591	1,312
Do. from 1st June	8,481	20,911	8,917	11,249	9,060
Price of Town ...	52s. 0d. to 53s. 0d.	46s. 6d. to 47s. 0d.	40s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.	38s. 0d. to 39s. 0d.	39s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Aug. 11.—The imports of wool into London last week were 2,407 bales; including 37 from Peru, 1,717 from Sydney, 332 from Germany, 54 from Portugal, 41 from France, and 326 from Bombay. The public sales have progressed with spirit, and will close next week.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 33s. 0d. to —s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 33s. 0d. to —s. 0d.; foreign, 35s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £38; Spanish, £36 10s.; Sperm £85 to £—, bagged £84; South Sea, £30 to £33 0s.; Seal, pale, £31 10s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £29; Cod, £38 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £30, 6s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 61lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 61lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to —d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; Horse hides, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.

METALS, LONDON, Aug. 8.

ENGLISH IRON, s	per ton.	FOREIGN STEEL, c	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square	£ s. d.	Swedish keg .. 14 0 0	14 0 0
London.....5 2 6	5 10 0	Ditto faggot 15 0 0	17 0 0
Nail rods.....6 2 6	6 10 0	ENGLISH COPPER, d	
Hoops.....7 0 0	7 10 0	Sheets, sheathing, and	
Sheets, singles.....7 12 6	7 10 0	bolts.....per lb. 0	0 94
Bars, at Cardiff and		Tough cake, per ton.....84	0 0
Newport .. 4 7 6	4 12 6	Tile.....83	0 0
Refined metal, Wales,		Old copper, s, per lb. 0	0 84
£3 0 0—3 5 0		FOREIGN COPPER, f	
Do. Anthracite.....3 10 0		South American, in	
Pig, in Wales.....3 17 0		bond.....77 0 87	0 0
Do. do. forge .. 3 2 10		ENGLISH LEAD, g	
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net		Pig.....per ton.....17 6 0	
cash.....1 19 6—2 0 0		Sheet.....18 10 0	
Blawitt's Patent Re-		Red lead.....19 0 0	
finer iron for bars,		White ditto.....24 0 0	
rails, &c., free on		Patent shot.....20 0 0	
board, at Newport .. 3 10 0		FOREIGN LEAD, h	
Do. do. for tin-plates,		Spanish, in bond 17 0 0	17 0 0
boiler plates, &c. .. 4 10 0		ENGLISH TIN, i	
Stirling's Patent		Block, per cwt. 4 4 0	
toughened pigs, in		Bar.....4 5 0	
Glasgow.....2 15 0		Refined.....4 10 0	
Do. in Wales .. 3 10 3 15		FOREIGN TIN, A	
Staffordshire bars, at		Banca.....4 2 0 4 3 6	
the works.....5 5 0 6 0 0		Straits.....4 2 0	
Pigs, in Stafford-		TIN PLATES, j	
shire.....5 2 6		IC Coke, per box.....1 6 0	
Balls.....5 0 6		IC Charcoal.....1 12 0	
Chairs.....4 0 0		IX ditto.....1 16 0	
FOREIGN IRON, b		SPELTER, m	
Swedish.....11 10 11 15		Plates, warehoused,	
CCND.....17 10 0		per ton.....14 12 6	
PSI.....0 0 0		Do. to arrive.....14 12 6	
Gouffier.....0 0 0		ZINC, n	
Archangel.....0 0 0		English sheet, per ton 21	0 0
		QUICKSILVER, o per lb. 0	3 6

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; j, net cash; k, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

COAL MARKET, Monday, August 11.

A heavy market, with a tendency to lower prices. Hartlepool's, —s. 0d.; Stewart's, 14s. 9d.; Hetton's, 14s. 9d.; Tees, 11s. 6d.; Haswell, 15s. 0d.; Lambton's, —s. 0d.; Braddly's, 14s. 9d.; Kellie's, 14s. 9d.; Wylam's, —s. 0d.; Eden, 13s. 9d.; Whitworth's, —s. 0d.; Exon, —s. 6d.; Richmond's, —s. 0d.; Adelaide's, —s. 0d.; R. Hetton, —s. 0d.; Durham, —s. 0d.; Hough Hall, —s. 0d.

Fresh arrivals, 63; left from last day, 59.—Total, 115.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully established, and proves that "Alpaca" will outlast any other material hitherto used for umbrellas. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. & J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; and 75, Cheapside.
Sole Agents for the United States, F. DERBY and Co., 12, Park-place, New York.

THE PEAK CHALYBEATE SALTS of Dr. WILLIAM HOPE, concentrating the virtues of all the most celebrated Mineral Springs, have hitherto been prepared exclusively for the Medical Profession, and are regularly prescribed by upwards of 800 physicians, and administered by above 3,000 medical men, by whom it is asserted to be the most rational, philosophical, and scientific preparation ever dispensed for Indigestion, Bilious Diseases, Consumption, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Intestines, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, General Faintness and Sinking, Nervousness, Hysterical Disorders, Epilepsy, Ophthalmia, Bronchitis, Influenza, Diseases of the Kidneys and Internal Organs.

An EMINENT PHYSICIAN in the South of LONDON, who has employed the above Preparation since its first introduction, thus writes:—"I have prescribed it in a very considerable number of cases, and can truly assert, that it exceeds in efficacy the generality of Chalybeate remedies. The bowels, by its use, are kept open, the appetite improves, and the blood rapidly turns to its normal condition. I have ascertained its value statistically, and by careful experience, without reference to its peculiar Chemical composition or Atomic proportion. It is a most valuable Preparation, and I have recommended one of our Colonial Bishops, a friend of mine, to take out a good supply for the use of his family and friends."

Recommendations have been likewise received from Drs. Thomas, Allertown, Newell, Coley, and Cannon, Cheltenham; Dr. Mayo, London; Dr. Booth, Birmingham; Dr. Varlike, Malvern; Drs. Murray and Travis, Scarborough; and a considerable number of Surgeons and Chemists in all parts of the country.

Every family and medicine chest should be provided with this remedy; to the Emigrant, Missionary, and Colonial Resident it is invaluable.

Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Wholesale by Barclay and Son; Sanger, Hannay, and Co.; and at the Warehouse, Brunswick-street, Stamford-street, London; and Retail by every patent medicine vendor in town and country.

CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any part of England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards. Good Congou Tea, 3s. 3d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d.; Finest Congou, 3s. 8d.; Rich Rare Souchong, 4s.; Best Souchong, 4s. 4d.; Fine Gunpowder, 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 8d.; Rare Choice Gunpowder, 5s.; Best, 5s. 8d.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COFFEE.
Good Coffee, 10d., 11d.; Choice Coffee, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d.; Best Jamaica, 1s. 4d.; Best Mocha, now only 1s. 4d.

Colonial produce 100 per cent. lower than most other houses. Sago, 3d. and 4d.; Tapioca, 5d. and 6d.; Best, 7d.; Arrow-root, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 2d.; Best, 1s. 4d.; Tout les Mois, best, 6d.; Cloves, best, 2s. 2d.; Nutmegs, best, 6s. 6d.; Macis, best, 5s. 8d.; Cinnamon, best, 4s.; Cassia, best, 1s. 6d.; Black pepper, best, 1s.; White Pepper, best, 1s. 4d.; Cayenne, best, 2s. 2d.; Ginger from 4d. to 2s. 4d.; Mustard, 5d., 7d., 1s.; Best, 1s. 4d.; Naples Macaroni, 6d., 7d.; Best, 8d. Sugars and Fruits at Wholesale Prices.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

Post-office Orders payable to Phillips and Co., Chief Office, London.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. DE LA MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach), most invalids require for breakfast an evening repast to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

Sold in pound packets, price 4s., by the PATENTEE, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London; also by appointed agents, Chemists, and others.

N.B. For a list of agents, see Bradshaw's Guide. 6d.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

A pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it, to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and muscular and nervous energy, to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabica Food.

But the health of many invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Ervalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, Lentil Powder, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analyzing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quench a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst

Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.
DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

(Cure No. 75.)

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.
"I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food."
STUART DE DECIES,
Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford."

(Cure No. 1,609.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.
"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork,
August 27th, 1849.

"Sirs,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,
"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No. 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age.

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law.

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time.

"W. R. REEVES.

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramp's spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.

"REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL.

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."
(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Ling, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me.

"MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning.

"WALTER KEATING.

"2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey."
(Cure No. 3,906.)

"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food.
"ATHOL-STREET, PERTH."

(Cure No. 81.)

"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food.
"HADDINGTON, EAST Lothian."

(Cure No. 79.)

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular." &c.
"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

(Cure No. 7,843.)

"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try it if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise.
"ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,962.)

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,
"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co. on application.

Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of Du Barry & Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lbs. at 4s. 6d.; 5lbs. at 11s.; 12lbs. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lbs. at 31s.; 5lbs. at 22s.; 10lbs. and 12lbs. canisters forwarded, carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order, by Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; also of Forinham, Mason & Co., Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler; Barclay; Sterry, Sterry & Co.; Evans, Lecher & Co.; Edwards; Hamsey; Sutton; Newberry; Sanger; Hannay; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

DU BARRY'S PULMONIC BON BONS.

A nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled efficacy. In boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; or, post free, 1s. 4d., 3s. 3d., 5s. 2d.
DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.
Agents will please apply.

THE present Proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large) in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the Receipts, Titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS: a sure Cure for Scurvy, Bad Legs, and all Impurities of the Blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following letter must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of those drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

"Brent, March 1st, 1842.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbatic Drops. I may truly say, that I never could have believed such a powerful anti-scorbatic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbatic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; therefore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbatic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbatic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your drops a trial; and, fortunately for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds; and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS,"
Holt, near Wimbourne, May 21, 1845.

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbatic Drops."

"Sir,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly scabs. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbatic Drops, in the *Salisbury Journal*. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbatic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scurvy if they knew its value.

"I have recommended those Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

Halse's Scorbatic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s.

Wholesale and Retail London Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 68, Oxford-street.

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. (See below.)

LETTER I.

PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.

GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public that I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course,

endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly cures the patients to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c.,

May be, with certainty, obtained by using a very small portion of

ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN

POMADE every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking greyness, &c. For Children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of Hair, and rendering the use of the small comb unnecessary. Persons who have been deceived by ridiculously-named imitations of this Pomade, will do well to make One Trial of the genuine preparation, which they will never regret.

Price 2s. 6d. per pot, sent post free, with instructions, &c., on receipt of 24 postage stamps by Madame COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London; or it may be obtained of the Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—None is genuine unless the signature, "ROSALIE COUPELLE," is in red letters on a white ground on the stamp round each package of her preparations.

TESTIMONIALS,

which, with many others, may be seen at the Establishment. Miss Jackson, 14, Lee-street, Chorlton, Manchester.—"I have used one box; my hair in one place had fallen off, it is now grown surprisingly."

Lieut. Holroyd, R.N., writes:—"Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much." Mr. Canning, 129, Northgate, Wakefield.—"I have found your Pomade the best yet. The only good about the others is their singular names."

Mr. Yates, hair dresser, Malton.—"The young man has now a good pair of whiskers. I want you to send me two pots for other customers."

PURE LIQUID HAIR DYE.

Madame COUPELLE feels the utmost confidence in recommending her LIQUID HAIR DYE, which is undoubtedly the most perfect and efficient one ever discovered. It is a pure Liquid, that changes hair of all colours, in three minutes, to any shade required, from light auburn to jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection; it does not stain the skin, is most easily applied, and free from any objectionable quality. It needs only to be used once, producing a permanent dye. Persons who have been deceived by useless preparations (dangerous to the head, hair, &c.), will find this dye unexceptionable.

Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sent post free on receipt of 48 postage stamps by Madame COUPELLE, or of the Agents.

James Thompson, Esq., Middleton.—"I have tried your invaluable Dye, and find it to answer the highest expectations."

N.B.—Any of the above will be sent (free) per return of post, on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Madame COUPELLE, 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London, where she may be consulted on the above matters daily, from 2 till 5 o'clock.

COALS.

COCKERELL & CO.'S "BEST COALS ONLY,"

ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, AND

EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, PIMLICO. PRESENT CASH PRICE 21s. PER TON.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment part of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralise acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthly and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchyma and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken or knee pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the cords and joints, rheumatism in all its forms is induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces pain, heat, calculi, diabetes, or strangury, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of hepatic or bilious diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption. When to the stomach, the effects are inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on its doloureux, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the Eyes, ophthalmia; to the Ears, otorrhoea; to the Throat, bronchitis, croup, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as measles, croup, whooping-cough, small, chicken, or knee-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds, and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

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	No.	Amount Assured.	No.	Amount Assured.	No.	Amount Assured.	No.	Amount Assured.	No.	Yearly Payment.
1847	257	£49,998	193	£13,605	617	£258,935	450	£63,603	9	£155
1848	311	48,039	515	30,043	1,503	619,978	1,443	336,317	7	270
1849	708	107,630	460	26,955	1,680	656,425	2,673	754,563	13	280
1850	809	136,365	410	28,015	881	351,192	2,899	820,805	14	201
1st 4-yr. of 1851	382	72,393	122	881	351,192	1,385	432,734	5	175
Total	2,467	£411,424	1,700	£107,768	4,683	£1,885,830	8,850	£2,408,022	48	£1,083

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, PARENTS, &c. &c.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY

HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

LIEUTENANT ROUSE,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, July 16th, 1850.
I have for the last three years worn Gutta Percha Soles, and from the comfort experienced in the wear generally, particularly in regard to dry feet, and also in durability and consequent economy, I was induced to recommend the Commissioners Greenwich Hospital, to sanction its use in this Establishment, instead of Leather Soles. It has now been Six Months in general use here, so that I am, from experience in the wear and tear of Shoes for EIGHT HUNDRED BOYS, able to speak with confidence as to its utility, which, in my belief, is very great; and I am looking forward to its being the means, during the next Winter, of preventing chilblains, from which we have greatly suffered.
I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.
I remain, your faithful Servant,
JOHN WOOD ROUSE, Lieut. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.
In reply to your letter requesting my opinion with regard to Gutta Percha Soles, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have made particular enquiries on the subject from those Soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, who have worn them during the past year, and they decidedly give the preference to the Gutta Percha Soles, both for comfort and durability. I have also constantly worn them myself, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge of the superior advantages of Gutta Percha Soles.
I am, your obedient servant,
F. R. BLAKE, Lieut. COL., 33RD REGIMENT.

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G. GLENNY, ESQ.,
THE CELEBRATED FLORIST.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN OFFICE, 420, Strand, London, August 21, 1850.
GENTLEMEN,—I have worn Gutta Percha Soles and Heels three years, and being so much in a garden as I necessarily am in all weathers, and with the ground in all states, I would on no account be without them. As a matter of economy I would recommend Gardeners to use them, for they may repair the worn part at all times by warming the material at the fire, and pressing it from the thick parts to the worn parts, as easily as if it were so much dough. I think it the duty of all persons who must occasionally wet their feet, to adopt a material that completely defies damp. Many a Gardener would escape colds and rheumatism by the use of Gutta Percha Soles.
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